INSURANCE

Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913 REGD. NO. B 1069

VOL. XVIII NO. 40— BOMBAY SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1930 PRICE ONE ANNA

INSURANCE

The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

MAHATMA'S FINAL BATTLE OF LIFE.

Working Committee Gives Him Free Hand.

TO START CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE WHEN HE WISHES

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 14.

The latest development in the preliminary discussions among members of the Working Committee is the draft resolution prepared by Mr. Gandhi giving himself virtually dictatorial powers to launch Civil Disobedience and when he thinks fit. If the resolution is adopted, he is determined to press forward with his plans. His intention is believed to be to make the final battle of his life. He has prepared the inmates of the Ashram to lead the battle, and he is confident that as their places fall vacant it will evoke as spontaneous an enthusiasm as his South African campaign, followed by similar victory.

"BRITISH EMPIRE RESTS ON PILLAR OF SALT."

The significance of choosing the salt monopoly as the object of attack was explained in an interview by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, a Member of the Working Committee, who declared that the British Empire rested largely on the pillar of salt. He pointed out that volume for volume exports from India were ten times greater than imports. This meant the incoming shipping must largely be empty. But empty ships could not sail on high seas. They wanted what was known as keel ballast. Salt was considered the best keel ballast. Now the duty of Rs. 1/4 on salt was just the point at which it would be possible for salt to be brought from England as ballast. That was why even the most popular and theological-minded of Viceroys had certified the salt tax at that rate. Salt, therefore played a vital part in British shipping and British commerce, which, in effect, meant the British Empire.—A. P.

NO DECISION YET.

—:o:—

Members Keep Mum.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 14.

The Working Committee met this afternoon for more than four hours and still no decision seems to have been arrived at. When the members came out they were besieged by Pressmen but everybody refused to open their lips. It is understood, this is partly owing to the importance of the resolution and partly to the slight opposition. Discussions have not concluded to-day. The Committee again meets to-morrow morning when, it is expected, some decision will be arrived at and a statement issued to the Press. To-morrow all the Provincial leaders that are present here have been invited to attend the Working Committee meeting when, it is expected Mahatmaji may unfold his plans.—Free Press.

DISCUSSING PLANS OF ACTION.

—:o:—

Proposal To Pay Taxes Through Congress Organisations.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 14.

The Working Committee met at 9 a.m. and is still sitting at the time of wiring. Excepting Mr. Sen Gupta, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Syed Mahmud other members were present. Strictest secrecy is being maintained. Only members have been allowed to be present. Even Mrs. Naidu was discovered seated in an adjoining room.

Several interesting details of the impending campaign are being informally discussed specially by the No-Change group including Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande and Mr. Konda Venkatapayya. One proposal, of which Gangadharrao is protagonist, is that the rate-payers should be educated to pay land revenue through Congress leaders instead of direct to Government. In this way the Congress leader in each village or group of villages will collect the revenue and pay it to the authorities and take receipts which will then be given to the rate-payers concerned. Gradually, when the habit is formed among the ryots of paying revenue to Congress leaders the next step of stoppage of payment would be within the power of the Congress leaders to stop payment if the Congress calls on them to do so. Other proposals which are being put forward more in jest than in earnest include a march on the Viceroy's house and concerted raid on saltcottars.—A. P.

ASHRAMITES VANGUARD OF HIS ARMY

Appeal To Title-Holders & Lawyers.

CONFERENCE WITH NO-CHANGE LEADERS TO DECIDE DETAILS OF CAMPAIGN.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 14.

As a result of nearly six hours' discussion to-day the members of the Working Committee, have, it is understood, virtually agreed on one important clause of the draft resolution which is under consideration. This clause runs as follows:

"The Working Committee authorises Mahatma Gandhi and those who believe in non-violence as a creed to start civil disobedience as and when they wish."

The Working Committee meets against to-morrow morning to consider further clauses of the draft resolution which inter alia call upon title holders and lawyers to co-operate in the campaign by giving up titles and other benefits and by otherwise dissociating themselves from the Government.

The members of the Working Committee are meeting the no-change leaders who have been specially invited and informally discuss with them the terms of the draft resolution and details of the proposed campaign.—A P.

GANDHIJI'S MARCHING PROGRAMME."

—:o:—

Asham Staff In Vanguard Of Struggle.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 14.

Among the latest arrivals here are Pandit Motilal Nehru, Dr. Satyapal and Sardar Sardul Singh Kaveshir, and among non-members, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has also arrived.

The Congress Working Committee commenced its deliberations at 9 this morning and is still (11-10 a.m.) sitting. Great secrecy is maintained about the proceedings and discussions so much so that even Ex-members of the Working Committee and others invited are not allowed to attend the meeting.

It has however become increasingly clear that Mahatma Gandhi will put his proposal before the meeting and would desire that there should be no opposition to his scheme. The two main proposals which he is said to have discussed with the members yesterday will, it is learnt, be placed before the Committee.

MARCHING PROGRAMME.

These proposals are said to be in connection with salt and liquor. In connection with salt, it is understood that Gandhiji will like to have what is called a "Marching programme" i.e. a march by a fixed number of Volunteers to the Government Salt Depot and taking away salt without paying the tax on it.

Details in connection with the other are not available. Some confirmation is also available of the fact that Gandhiji desires to utilise the whole of the Ashram staff and inmates in the ensuing Civil Disobedience movement Which of these proposals will meet fith the approval of the Committee, it is difficult to say, but once the scheme is decided on, no opposition is expected.—Free Press.

GANDHIJI—SOLE DICTATOR

—:o:—

Author Of Civil Disobedience.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 14.

The Congress Working Committee again met at two o'clock in the afternoon when the original resolution authorising Mahatma Gandhi to launch civil disobedience with the help of his followers discussed with some minor additions and alterations.

NO OPPOSITION.

There does not seem to be any opposition and it is understood that all members agree to give Gandhiji a chance. It virtually comes to this that Gandhiji wants to become the sole dictator of the movement. He will be the sole judge of how and where to launch civil disobedience and the congress or other members will have no voice in the conduct of the movement.

It is increasingly recognised by the members that the founder of civil disobedience movement should be given a free hand in conducting the campaign as he likes.

Details about the campaign and its working will be solely left to Gandhiji. It will now not take much time for the passage of the resolution after which the text will be issued to the press. After the passage of this resolution nothing further of importance remains to be done except some minor items of routine work and the Committee is expected to be over by to-morrow morning.—Free Press.

TWO SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT AMONG COMMITTEE MEMBERS

—:o:—

Mahatma's Faith In Non-Violence Unshaken.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 14.

The Congress Working Committee met for two hours this morning to meet again at 2 p.m. It is said that Mahatma Gandhi has not yet discussed his plans for civil disobedience in the Committee. The principal item of business on which there was discussion was, it is stated, that Gandhiji had placed his proposal that the Congress should allow him to start Civil Disobedience with the help of his followers and associates including those in the Ashram This sort of civil disobedience would not be on behalf of the Congress as it is believed that there are two schools of thought among the members of the Working Committee, one school believing in non-violence as a creed while the other believes in non-violence as a policy. Gandhiji wants to be permitted to start civil disobedience with the help of those who believe in non-violence as a creed, while others might manage the outside affairs during the struggle. There was, it is said, no opposition from the members regarding this proposal as it was believed that the Congress should not come in the way of Gandhiji in starting Civil Disobedience when he is very keen about it.

Yet, it is stated, the Committee have not arrived at any decisions when it was adjourned to 2 this afternoon.—Free Press.

FIGHT AGAINST SALT TAX & LIQUOR POLICY ?

—:o:—

Mahatma's Plan Of Action.

(From A Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 14.

The Working Committee is meeting this morning. Pandit Motilal Nehru, Sardar Sardul Sing and Shrimati Naidu came yesterday night. Great secrecy is being maintained, and even other leaders are not allowed to attend the meeting. But it is understood that Mahatmaji will place his proposals which are said to be in connection with the salt tax and liquor. In this fight he wants to utilise his own inmates of the Ashram.

Pandit Jawaharlal, interviewed this morning, stated that he could not say anything about Mahatma's scheme of starting Civil Disobedience relating to his Ashram, which appeared in to-day's papers

Bandabilla Satyagraha.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

It is understood that the Government at the intercession of influential people is discussing compromise terms in the Bandabilla Satyagraha, the main one being withdrawal of the Union Board offer.—Free Press.

BRAHMIN V. NON-BRAHMIN.

—:o:—

Surve Beats Javle By 444 Votes.

The result of the by-election for a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, representing Bombay—North, was declared on Friday by the Collector of Bombay who was the Returning Officer.

Mr. A. N. Surve secured 1889 votes, his rival Dr. M. C. Javale getting 1445. Mr. Surve was, therefore, declared duly elected to represent Bombay—North in the Legislative Council. No less than 103 votes were invalidated.

Out of a total voting strength of nearly 45,000, only 3437 voters turned up to record their votes. The fact that less than 8 per cent. of voters exercised their right of voting is an eloquent testimony to the effectiveness of Council boycott.

'ARAB BOYCOTT WEAKENS.

—:o:—

Because Of Financial Loss.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Jerusalem.—The Arab boycott against Jews is weakening all over Palestine. Many Jews are vacating Arab premises and loss of rent is estimated at £100,000. Arab owners have asked the Arab Executive to cease boycott or compensate property-owners.—Reuter.

KEEP AWAY FROM BOOTHS.

Pandit Jawaharlal's Appeal To Voters.

SABARMATI, Feb. 14.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President, Indian National Congress issues the following appeal:—

In view of the bye-elections to fill the vacancies caused in the Central and Provincial Legislatures by the resignation of Members in obedience to the Congress mandate, I should like to remind the voters and all others concerned that the Congress has declared a complete boycott of these Legislatures. Congressmen have been asked to abstain from participating directly or indirectly in future elections. I hope, therefore, that Congressmen will take no part whatever by canvassing or otherwise in these elections and that voters will keep away from the polling booths. Those who took the great pledge of independence on January 26th will find other and more effective ways of enforcing their will than through the mockery and effects ceremonials of the Councils.—Free Press.

SHINVARI REBELS ROUTED.

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Feb. 13.

The latest information indicates that Sardar Saleh Mohamed Khan, Sarhad Dar of Dakka, who was advancing to meet the Shinwaris has occupied this evening Spina-Kotha and routed the Shinwari rebels with the help of Malik Mohamed Afzal Shinwary.—A. P.

INDIA'S CRUSHING FOREIGN DEBTS.

They Sap Her Life-Blood, Says G. D. Birla.

BUT VICEROY DEPRECATES PESSIMISM.

DELHI, Feb. 14.

Welcoming the Viceroy at the third Annual meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Mr. G. D. Birla, said in the course of his lengthy the speech:—

ENORMOUS DEBTS.

The first thing to be ascertained is their extent. The Associated Chamber of Commerce in their evidence before the Simon Commission have assumed 1,000 million sterling as the total of British investments in India. This gives us a figure which we many take as the basis of our argument. It presumably includes the amount invested in Government loans. A good portion of it is no doubt the ordinary business investment, and it may be contended that it does not carry with it any liability to repay it so far as the country is concerned, because if the business is a success the investor gets his return and if it is a failure, he loses his money—still, the effect thereof on the economics of India is the same as, or similar to, that of the other foreign liabilities of the country. An equally good portion is invested in private loans, debenture, preference shares, etc., carrying a fixed interest; and for the payment of the debt represented by such investment, the country is directly responsible, or to make it clearer, the payment has to be made out of the national wealth. Calculated at 6 per cent. the annual rate of interest or return on the amount mentioned by the Associated Chambers comes to about 60 million sterling or about 80 crores of rupees.

There are other foreign liabilities, popularly known as Home Charges, to meet which there is an annual remittance to the Secretary of State of about 40 crores. Deducting from this about 17 crores which represents interest paid on account of Government borrowings, for as presumably Government borrowings are already included in the figure of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, we cannot count the same liability twice, a balance of about 23 crores remains.

There are yet other payments against services such as transport, insurance, professional work, etc., which increase our liability to a much larger figure. But I have deliberately omitted them because to acquire or not to acquire other people's services is a matter which could be said to rest entirely at our discretion. I have taken only those liabilities which we have definitely incurred and for the redemption of which we must make annual remittances. And if we took only the above mentioned two items, 'viz.,' 80 plus 23 crores, we have an annual liability for remittance abroad of about 100 crores.

I would invite the serious attention of all well-wishers of the figure and the pace at which it is country to the magnitude of the multiplying. In 1900-01 Government's total foreign borrowing amounted to about 200 crores. In 1929 it stood at 470 crores. In 1900 our Home Charges excluding Railway Charges and interest amounted to 10 crores; they are now about 19 crores and taken at the old rate of exchange about 22 crores. An estimate of total British investments in India up to and including 1910 put it at about 365 million sterling. The figure, as taken by the Associated Chambers, is now about 1,000 million sterling. I am no alarmist, but the issues involved are so momentous that I cannot help asking the country to take note of these figures and ponder over their significance.

HOW WERE DEBTS CREATED?

A question to be considered in this connection is the way in which all this foreign capital came to be imported. The Associated Chambers in their representation throw no light on it. A layman who looks into our trade returns for the last 50 years does not come across any figures indicating a flow of capital from England or other foreign countries into India. He finds that India has maintained an excess of exports over imports all throughout, with the exception of a few years, and he naturally fails to understand a how naturally fails to understand how in the absence of any excess of imports over exports the foreign investor came to be in possession of such a mammoth sum as 1,000 million sterling in India. The only inference he can draw is that the capital was not imported from outside but was earned and reinvested in the country itself from time to time.

WE CANNOT PAY EVEN INTEREST!

But the country must think of her own obligations and the way she is going to meet them. She has not felt the pinch so far, mainly because, as I said, the yield on British capital has found reinvestment in India itself. India's case has been more or less analogous to that of an individual who cannot pay even the interest on the money he has borrowed and has to borrow still further to enable him to do so. Liability can thus be postponed but cannot be extinguished. One day the account must be settled and the consequence of a policy of living on such borrowings faced.

Let us clearly understand what this means. It is a question of simple arithmetic how the paltry sum of a rupee invested at 12 per cent. compound interest becomes a lakh at the end of 100 years. At 6 per cent. compound interest, the principal is doubled in 12 years. Taking the total foreign investments to be about 1,000 million sterling and assuming that India may not be able to remit the annual return on the sum, it should be doubled by 1942 and quadrupled by 1954. It may not be pleasant to contemplate, but the indications at present are that we shall be stepping into the other half of this century with a crushing burden on our back of a huge liability and with it an annual commitment, to discharge which India must maintain an excess of exports over imports to an extent beyond our present means. The consequence of failure to maintain such large exports could be more easily imagined than described.

INVESTMENTS USELESS.

It may be said that a large portion of our borrowings has after all been invested in productive projects and therefore the prospect cannot be so gloomy. But is any appreciable benefit—which should be the logical consequence of such a situation—at all perceptible so far? The argument advanced is that the country gets more from her productive investments than she has to pay for her borrowings. Such a situation must, as a matter of course, in respect of Government investments lighten the tax-payer's burden, and in respect of private investments increase the real national income. But has that happened? It has not; because in the first place every so-called productive investment is not adding to the real national income, and secondly, whatever little benefit is derived from it is eaten up by the extravagant administrative expenditure. We are, therefore, in no way, better off.

It is no consolation to hear that but for these productive investments, Government expenditure and consequently taxation would have further increased. Who could

(Continued on page 10.)

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 9.

STOCKS & SHARES

A STEADY SESSION WITH DEMAND FOR B. DYEING.

Friendly Feeling.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

The market to-day was mostly steady and scattered buying and selling failed to make any important change in the values except Bombay Dyeing shares which ruled very steady on expectation of a good dividend. There was a steady flow of buying which hardened prices of Bombay Dyeing shares while other mill shares recorded a small decline. Bombay Burmah shares remained unchanged while Tata Hydro shares fluctuated within a narrow range of prices. Tata Steel shares ruled steady. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 660 and advanced Rs. 15 when scattered liquidation caused a setback of Rs. 10. At this level there was renewed support which advanced prices to Rs. 671/4. Fazal shares ruled rather quiet and after opening at Rs. 505 advanced Rs. 5. At this level there was increased selling pressure which depressed prices to Rs. 497 the lowest level of the day. At this level selling exhaused and prices again improved Rs. 3 but it lost the gain and closed at about the bruise level at Rs. 497/8. Tata Defds opened at Rs. 302 and advanced to Rs. 307. At this level the rise was checked prices fluctuated within a narrow range and closed at Rs. 305. Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 50.

The important development today on the Stock Exchange was more friendly feeling between Bulls and Bears. The market has discounted the unfavourable trade conditions and looks for some fresh development. Transactions for April settlement will be allowed from the 19th inst.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Bombay Dyeing 660; 62; 61; 75; 65; 71; 66; 72; 71.
Century 237; 36; 38; 37.
Fazul 505; 8; 6; 10; 8; 9; 497; 500; 497.
Pear 258; 37; 38; 36; 37.
Burma 672; 73; 71.
Hydro 1093; 90; 95.
Defl. 302; 6; 5; 7; 4; 6; 4; 5.
Ord. 50|12; 61; 50.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Feb 14.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 311|4
Apollo 50, nil 2.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (100) 15y. 166.
Bharat 100 nil, 67-8.
Bombay Cotton (500) nil 120.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 50 691-4
Bombay Industrial (20). 1-12.
Bradbury (200) nil 140.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil 20.
Central India 100, 417|8.
Century 100, 237-8.
Colaba Land 123-2
Fazalbhoy 250, 487-8.
Crescent 100, 67-8.
Currimbhoy 80.
David 250, nil, 90
Dawn 250, 423|12.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 6-5-6.
Ebrahim Pabaney 250, 82-8
Edward Sassoon 100 200 nil 50
Elphinstone 100 6
Finlay 100, 10y, 80.
Framjee Petit 1000 nil 180
Gokak 100. 146-4
Gold Mohur 100 nil 95
Hindustan 100, 65 100 1500.
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100, 82|8.
Indian Manufacturing 1.000 75 950.
Indore Malwa 100, 331|4.
xd.
Jamshed 250 nil 18.
Jam Ranji Shahji 1.000. 1700
Kohinoor 100 158|12.
Khandesh 1.000 50y 2200
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 68/12.
Laxmi Cotton (1000) 30 nil 132.
Manockji Petit 1.000 26y 950.
Madras United 50 7/81 400.
Morarji Goculnas 1000 nil 400.
Mathuradas 50 nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 0 nil, 40
Minerva 75.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 75
Mysore (50. p.c 4 127-8.
New City Bombay 50.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 128-2.
Osmanshahi 85 3y 52.
Pearl 250, 237-8.
Phoenix 100, 285.
Premier 10, nil, 1-8
Sassoon Cotton 100, nil 4-14.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills 50 52-8.
Simplex 250, 30.
Sholapur 1000, 1400.
Sir Shapurjee Baruchas 100 nil 5.
Swadeshi 10, 833-12.
Tata Mill 25, nil. 27.
Vishnu Cotton 1000, 2150.
Western India Spinning 1.000, 790

BANKS.

Bank of India 50 2-8 93.
Baroda 50 3 77.
Central 15-14.
Eastern Bd., 75-8.
Imperial Bank 500, 1378-12.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 317-8.
Union 5/11 3-1
P. & O. Bank £10, 10f, 123.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10-0-0 80f xd. 16-12.
Gwalior Cement 10, 80.
Central India Mining 3|2.
Indian Cement 236-4.
Punjab Cement 10, 0|8|0 10|14.
Shahabad Cement 10y 147|8.
Shivrajpur 20 2|1 xd. 12|8.
United Cement 100 5y. 51-8.
Katni Ord. 175.
Katni Def 670.

RAILWAYS

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11 767-8.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f. xd. 113-116/4
Central Provinces 86.
Dhond Baramati 100 2|11|6 95.
Gujarat 100, 2|4|8, 77-8.
Hoshiarpur Doab 4|12|6 78.
Larkhana 100 1f 89
Mandra Bhon 90, 1|15|21 65.
Mymensingh 100, 2|11|61, 85.
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 81 82.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2|4|8 88.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82
Sind Light 100 5-7 60.
Tapti Valley xd. 652|8.
Upper Sind 100 nil 76.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 7 8y. 122|8.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd. 123|12.
Andhra Valley Ord (1000) xd 645.
Bombay Tram Ord. 132-8.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 40 1095.
Tata Power 1000, nil. 476|4.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/41 142-8.
Poona Electricity 100 1y. 135.

PRESS COMPANIES

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1120 xd plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17-8y 211-4.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) 260.
New Berar 500 70y 860.
New Mofussil 400 407 491-4.
New Prince of Wales 500 30y 400 xd.
Volkart U P 500 30y 480.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10. nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 40 1/4y 30.
Empire of India Life 100, 30 1720
Jupiter General Insurance Ord 15, 8-4.
New India Assurance (10) 17|12.
Oriental Government Security Life 100, 1820
Vulcan 100 03|0y xd 5.
Industrial & Prudential 6 9-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown 6, 252-8
Attock Oil 1 nil. 15
Belapur Co. 50, nil 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 175-10.
Burma Uganda 12 nil, 22.
Burma F Corporation 671|4.
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10-4
Jost Engineering 50 181-4
Kemp 200 15 135
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 90
Scindia Steam 8.
Tata Co-nstruction xd.
Tata Iron Ord. 50.
Tata Iron Def. 305.
Bombay Telephone 50 1y, 51-12.
Assur Veerji Mills B 7 1y 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 100 102-8
Kastoorchand Mills T 7 1y 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 101
Tata Hydro Def. 106.
Tata Steel B 7 p.c. 97
Tata Power 7-1/2 99
Andhra Valley B. 108
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F. T. 80.

PREFERENCE

Tata 1st Pref. 130/
Tata 2nd Pref. 69-12.
Andhra Pref. 960.
Tata Power Pref 1025.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1015.

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

Confidence Still Lacking.

Manchester, Feb. 12.

There has been a little more enquiry but the bids are too low. The confidence is still lacking and moderate business in small lots is passing. The following are the ruling quotations:—

20's Water Bundles 12 1-4 13 1-4 d per lb.
30's Water Bundles 13 1-2 14 1-2 d per lb.
40's Mule Bundles 14 1-2 16 d. per lb.
Egyptian 60's 22—25d. per lb.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 13.

Cottonseed, Bombay, (Hull) ton. £7-0-0. Feb/March s'ment. Sellers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull), ton. £15-12-6 Feb/March s'ment. Sellers.

Rapeseed. Toria. (Hull/Continent) ton. £15-10-0 Feb/March s'ment. Sellers.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 14.

The local market opened at Rs. 271|- for Broach A.-M. delivery and prices declined to Rs. 270|8 on scattered selling. At this level there was some buying by jobbers and prices advanced to Rs. 271|12. Once more the market became quiet with less business and with Liverpool opening 4 points down prices were quoted Rs. 270|8. Later cables from Liverpool indicated a rising tendency and latest quotation was 2 up. This had a stimulaing effect on our market and which short covering prices showed a speedy rise and the market closed the best of the day, as under:—

Broach A.|M.	273	6	0
Broach J.|A.	283	0	0
Oomra March	227	8	
Oomra May	234	8	0
Oomra July	241	4	0
Bengal March	192	12	
Bengal May	199	0	0
Bengal July	206	4	0
Broach A.|M. Highest	273	6	0
Broach A.|M. Lowest	270	8	0

COTTON OPTIONS PREMIUMS.

Bombay Feb. 14.

D|o Broach A.|M	16	0	0
D|o Broach J.|A.	30	0	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Feb	172-10+0.30
May	178.00—0.40
Aug.	183.30—0.60

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Bengal 190 March.
Bengal 197 May.
Bengal 204 July.
Broach 272 A.|M.
Oomra 226 March.
Oomra 232 May.
Oomra 239 July.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Bengal	201	196	191	185
Sind	206	201	196	190
Punjab	199	194	189	183
Rajputana	201	196	191	185
Broach		271	263	263
Oomra No. 3	234	229	226	221
C. P. No. 1	251	246	243	238
C. P. No. 2	243	238	235	230

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 14

300 Toyomankwa Kesha Sanam 198
200 Do. Nabha 198
100 Do. Sawdha 223-1/2
100 Do. Arandol 205
100 Do. Saranpur 198
200 Gokaldas Dossa Arvi 185
100 Arjan Khimji Ambala 199-1/2
300 Gosha Goshi & Co. Barwaha 226
100 Bombay & Co. Ranpur 213
200 Do. Bhavnagar 212
200 Do. Salla 224
200 P. R. Vakharia Jamner 224
100 Viram Ladha Itola 266
100 Forbes & Co. Bodvad 225-1/2
100 Do. Sindhkheda 224-1/2
100 Kotak & Co. Pachora 219

To-morrow Saturday Ready Market Closed.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	856	233,631
Central India	2,541	247,520
Barsi and Nagar	215	175,980
Hyderabad-Gaorani		58,474
Berar	1,578	449,493
Central Provinces	1,647	235,153
Total Comras	6,837	1,400,621
Dholera	1,282	66,185
N.-W. Provinces	138	127,596
Rajputana	526	26,961
Sind-Punjab	1,142	120,459
Broach	5,223	96,544
Coompta & Dharwar		43,987
Westerns-Northerns	1	14,290
Cocoanada		100
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		8,904
Persian	114	326
American		6,360
Egyptian & African	83	32,207
Comila, Burma & other sorts		394
Total	15,351	1,942,934

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

1st Sept. to 6th Feb.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	2,625	381,019
Japan & China	9,140	571,568
Coast Ports		9,161
Up-country by Rail		51,564
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China, and Japan		67,171
Total	11,165	1,080,483

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

F. P. Bales.	1929-30
Receipts to date 13-2-30	7512000
„ Yesterday do.	22000
Exports to date do.	5184000
Stocks at Ports 7-2-30	2340000
„ Interior Towns do.	1356000
„ Liverpool 7-2-30	1002000
Visible Supply 7-2-30	5521000
Quantity in Sight do.	12702600
„ out of „ 7-2-30	3935000

LINSEED OIL.

—:o:—

London, Feb. 13.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. Spot 30|10 1|2 Mar/April delivery. Sellers.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London cwt. 39 May/August delivery. Sellers.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

New York Futures 7 To 14 Points Off.

LIQUIDATION MEETING COVERING.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market re-opened at a decline of 7 points in sympathy with lower Liverpool and New Orleans Cotton quotations. There was some liquidation which increased the opening decline by about 8 points with March 15.62. This level proved to be the lowest and prices steadily improved and recorded a rise of 28 points soon after mid-day on short covering and scattered buying on reaction theory In the afternoon the market again displayed quieter tone on renewal of liquidation which resulted in a loss of 11 points from the top and the market closed at a net decline of 7 to 8 points for near months and 13 to 14 points for new crop months. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 15.80c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 1 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 15.33c.

U. S. Ports Receipts were 22,000 bales and exports amounted to 21,000 bales.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 1 point. There was some liquidation which resulted in a small decline by noon but prices again recovered on steadier New York opening cables. The market closed at a rise of 4 to 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices were reduced 5 points and closed at 8.57d per lb. and sales amounted to 5,000 bales.

Egyptian cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 4 points. Empire Cotton futures were steady and closed at a rise of 3 points with March 8.24 and May 8.28d

The action of the market does not suggest beyond a reactionary feeling after a drastic decline. The market is well liquidated and textile reports read somewhat better. The question of acreage still remains unsettled. Under the circumstances we do not look for material change in prices either way in the near future and advise to take only a trading stand in both direction.

—:o:—

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March Highest 15.90 (12-40 p.m.)
Lowest 15.62 (10.09 a.m.)
Hentz:—

"Weather more favourable early crop preparations There is less disposition to sell, and market appears well liquidated. Think it a good purchase at every break."

New York:—

"Market irregular, rallied on short covering, trade buying but eased off at the close. Spot houses buying near months. Sellers of new crop delivery. Piecegoods and yarn demand has improved Prices are not satisfactory."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

"General feeling here Farm Board will find great difficulty holding prices unless Spinners demand broadens."

"Market has a better tone; improved demand on the Spot gives tone to the market. Market would have been better but for weakness of the Egyptian market."

Market was nervous and irregular unsettling factors being unfavourable. Liverpool cables but later advanced on buying on reaction theory.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson dated 13th February 1930 5-20 p.m.:—

"Suggest profit taking on all easy markets by shorts and adopting a more conservative attitude this side of market. See no reason for any lasting improvement and on any substantial rise inclined to recommend carefully adopting the bear position."

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS

Liverpool Feb 13.

March close at s 8/6d up 1/2d
May close at s 8/10d up 1/2d.
July close at s 9/0 1/4 d up 3/4 d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET

Chicago, Feb. 13

March per bushel dol. 1.18 7/8—1/8
May per bushel dol. 1.22 7/8—1/4
July per bushel dol. 1.23 7/8—1/4

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS

May 19.90—30.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 13.

March	15.69—08
May	15.95—07
July	16.12—12
October	16.50—13
December	16.50—14
Middling Spot	15.80—10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 13.

March	15.49+01
May	15.72+02
Middling Spot	15.33—

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 13.

Demand Bills	485.40

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 13.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. ports 22,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 3,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 18,000 bales.

New York, Feb. 13.

New York 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

March	15.72
May	15.97
July	16.15

New York 11-45 a.m.:

March	15.88
May	16.15
July	16.33

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 13.

	Opening.	Closing.
February		8.35+04
March	8.34	8.37+04
April		8.39+04
May	8.44	8.47+04
June		8.49+04
July	8.52	8.55+04
August		8.53+04
September		8.61+04
October	8.60	8.64+04
November		8.66+04
December		8.69+05
January	8.66	8.70+05
February		8.71+04
Middling Spot		8.57—05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 13.

Sales at Liverpool 5,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 50 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 13.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.50
Scinde Fine	4.75
Scinde Superfine	5.00
Bengal Good	4.25
Bengal Fully Good	4.50
Bengal Fine	4.75
Oomra Good	5.45
Oomra Fully Good	5.75
Oomra Fine	6.05
Broach Fully Good	6.20
Broach Fine	6.45
Broach Superfine	6.70

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

March	13.00—04
May	13.20—04
July	13.20—08
November	13.13—15
December	13.13—18
January	13.20—18
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	13.45—10

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 13.

Silver—China banks bought. Market quietly steady.

Spot	20 3/8
Forward	20 1/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 13.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-4-11 1/4.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 13.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4 1/4 per cent.
Interest, 7 Day Market Loans 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 3 15/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 13.

T.T. London on Berlin	20.36 5/8
T. T. London on Amsterdam	12-12-3/4.
T.T. London on Brussels	34.89
T.T. London on Madrid	38.50
T.T. London on Milan	92.90
T.T. London on Berne	25.20
T.T. London on Paris	124.15
T.T. London Prague	164.25

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 13.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London), ton £21-17-6 Feb/March s'ment. Nominal.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton. £19-11-3 Apl/May s'ment. Sellers.

Linseed La Plata, C. I. F. Hull ton, £17-15-0 Feb/March s'ment. Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, (London), ton £17-17-6 Feb/March s'ment. Sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Feb. 13.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality). Spot 16 5/8.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Wheat May	6	11	6
Linseed May	11	12	0
Castorseed May	9	0	0
Cotton Seed	3	9	0
Groundnuts	9	0	6
Teelseed	10	8	0
Gram Punjab	46	0	0
Mawra Seed	7	8	0
Myrabollams	22	0	0
Poppyseed	10	6	0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Bengal	200/215
Mathia	215/222
Khandesh	220/225
Akola/Khamgaon	230/237
Nagpur/Wardha	245/260
Barsi/Kurduwadi	225/235
Jalna/Aurangabad	225/232
Nagar/Vambori	225/230
Purna/Parbani	250/260
Khandwa/Sanavad	225/232
Indore/Ujjain	235/257
Miraj/Sangli	270/285
Coomtra	265/275
Tirupur/Cambodia	335/340

On Sale Everywhere
HENNESSY'S BRANDY
The Genuine Brandy
Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-12, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

BULLION.

—:o:—

BOMBAY BULLION BROKERS' ASSOCIATION

SILVER.

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 14.

London Ready 20/8
London Forward 20/4
China op. 2/0/3 Clo. 2/0/3
America Cent 44/6
Ready 47/3
Maha op. 47/3, Low. 46/14, Clo. 46/15
Falgoon op. 46/7, Low. 46/1 Clo. 46/2
Chaitra.
Tejimandi Falgoon 1/5 Chaitra 2/

GOLD.

Ready 21/7/
Maha 21/7/1
Falgoon 21/8/
N. City 21/9/6
N. Manor 21/8/

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 14

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 45/8 Highest Rs. 46/6 Closing Rs. 45/14/6
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 47/4 Highest 47/6 Closing 47/5
Groundnut Seeds, Delivery May Opening 48/14 Highest 49/5 Closing 49/3

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

3 Months Discounts 3 15/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Call Money 6 1/4 per cent.
One Month 5 3/4 per cent.
Three months 5 1/2 per cent.
Six Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 13.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25,
C. & F. Calcutta.
Feb/March per cwt 10/4-1/2 Sellers.
C. & F. Bombay.
Feb/March per cwt 10/5-1/2 Sellers.
C. & F. Karachi.
Feb/March per cwt 10/5-1/2 Sellers.

THE NEW INDIA
Assurance Company, Ltd.
Head Office.—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.
CAPITAL.
Authorised ..Rs. 6,00,00,000
Paid Up ..Rs. 71,21,055
Subscribed ..Rs. 3,56,05,275
TOTAL FUNDS. Rs. 1,40,32,571
"The NEW INDIA is admittedly" "the largest General Insurance" "Company in India. From the" "Capital point of view, it may" "claim to be one of the largest" "Insurance Companies in the" "World."
Indian Insurance—June 1929.
Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—
Life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, All Risks Etc Etc., in unrepresented parts.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 13.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£17
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. (London Register	£115-3/4
National Bank	£44-1/2
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£88
Conversion Loan	£76-1/2
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£99-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£47
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£51-3/4
Indian Stock, 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£59-3/4
Consols	£54-1/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	£101-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£94-1/2

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, Feb. 13.

Total Bullion	£151,500,000
Public Deposits	£17,900,000
Other Deposits	£94,600,000
Government Securities	£44,700,000
Other Securities	£22,500,000
Notes and Coin	£63,500,000
Notes in Circulation	£348,000,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	56.05 p.c.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 13.

Smoked Sheet, Standard.
Ribbed, 1b Spot 8d. Sellers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL and PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930			
15 Feb.	Mantua* ..	ALL	10,946
22	Viceroy of India † ..		19 000
1 Mch.	Maloja x ..		20.827
8	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	11·518
16	Razmak@ ..		10 602
22	Ranpura ..		16.601
29	Naldera x ..		16·088
5 Apl.	Ranchi ..	NOW SAIL	16·650
12	Rawalpindi*		16'619
17	Morea (Extra)		10'946
19	Razmak ..	DIRECT	10'602
25	Malwa* ..		11'000
26	Narkunda x..		16,572
3 May	Viceroy of India ..	FROM	19,648
10	Rajputana*..		16,568
17	Kaisar-i-Hind		11·518
24	Mooltan x ..		20·847
31	Macedonia ..	BOMBAY	11·120
7 June	Mantua* ..		10·946
14	Comorin ..		16'132
21	Maloja x ..	WITHOUT	20,827
28	Razmak@ ..		10·857
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16·601
12	Malwa ..		11'000
19	Naldera x ..	TRANSHIP	16'088
26	R walpindi..		16'619
2 Aug.	Morea* ..	MENT	10,946
9	Macedonia ..		11,120
16	Narkundax..	AT	16,572
23	Razmak ..		10·857
30	Rajputana*..		16·568
Sept.	Ranpura ..		16 601
613	Mooltan x ..		20,847
20	Ranchi ..	ADEN	16,650
27	Mantua* ..		10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		19·648
11	Comorin x ..		15 132
18	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
2	Malwa* ..		10 986

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Calls at Monaco Friday, 7th March after leaving Marseilles and will stay there for about 18 hours. Passengers may disembark there.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£128	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.		Tons.
1930			
3rd Apr.	Dumana	..	8,427
17th Apr.	Domala	..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£105
	B	£60	£105
	C	£58	£1

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1930		
18 Feb.	Chakrata* ..	Straits Shanghai & Japan.
20 Feb.	Tamatsu Maru	Straits & Japan.
26 Feb.	Nagoya ..	ColomboMadras & Calcutta
2 Feb.	Mirzapore* ..	Straits, China & Japan.
28 Feb.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Mar.	Kidderpore ..	Straits China & Japan.
28 Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
26 Apr.	Maloja ..	Colombo & Australia.
9 May.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23 May	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
6 June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20 June	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia
4 July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
18 July	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
1 Aug.	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 Aug.	Comorin ..	Colombo, & Australia.
29 Aug.	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
12 Sept.	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
26 Sept.	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 Oct.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	....	£ 74
Adelaide	....	£ 76
Melbourne	....	£ 78
Sydney	....	£ 80
Brisbane	....	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney		£100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
15 Feb.	Chakla ..	Karachi via P'Bunder, Dwarka and O'Mandvi.
17 Feb	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha and O'Mandvi
19 Feb.	Barjora ..	Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi and PersianGulfPorts
21 Feb	Varela ..	Basrah viz Karachi
26 Feb.	Karagola ..	East and South Africa.
14 Mar.	Ellora ..	Mombassa via Zanzibar.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wendnesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road. Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves.
*Nagato Maru..	5901	9 Feb.	21 Feb
*YamagataMaru	3807	15 Feb.	23 Feb
*Bengal Maru ..	5396	18 Feb.	2 Mar.
Kashima Maru	10000	....	@5 Mar.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	27 Feb	12 Mar.
*San Fransisco Maru ..	5831	4 Mar.	15 Mar.
Hakone Maru..	10500	....	@19 ,,
*Tokushima ,,	5976	19 Mar.	30 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	....	@ 2 Apr.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Mar.	13 Apr.
Fushimi Maru..	10000	....	@16 ,,
*Tottori Maru..	5973	15 Apr.	25 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	....	@30 ,,
*Pensng.Maru..	5214	13 Apr.	30 Apr.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apr.	14 May
Hakusan Maru.	10500	....	@14May

*Do not carry passengers
@From Colombo

FROM MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

teamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kitano Maru	8000	6 Mar	23 Mar
Haruna Maru	10800	20 Mar.	6 April
Kamo Maru ..	8000	3 Apr.	20 April

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tiyo Maru	22000	Maiden voyage	16 Mar.
Chichibu Maru ..	22000	9 Mar, Maiden voyage	1 April

Other sailings Orient-Seattle South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services

Reduced combined through fares

Cheapest Round-the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application &c—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No 20279, 22789
Telegrams "YUSEN"

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of SHETH VRAJLAL KANCHHODDAS).

COTTON NEWS ABOUT LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY MARKETS.

AMERICAN FUTURES.

This Service has proved very satisfactory and profitable to all our local and mofussil constituents in promptly furnishing them with local and foreign cotton news both by telephone and telegram as required. Amongst our patrons who appreciate our Service are wel-known daily papers such as the "Times of India", "Bombay Samachar and other English and vernacular Papers, also some leading cotton merchants and offices dealing in cotton. Any such information could be easily furnished to any one who desires either by Phone or telegram to any part of India.—

(1) NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES AND BROACH EXPECTATIONS CAN BE PHONED OR WIRED AFTER 2 A.M. EVERY DAY ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

(2) LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK FUTURES IMPORTANT FLUCTUATIONS BETWEEN OPENING AND CLOSING WILL BE SUPPLIED AS DESIRED.

Constituents desiring to have direct cables from our foreign Agents to their own address are requested to write to the undersigned.

Constituents who desire to transact cotton forward business through our prompt and efficient Service may write to the undersigned for full particulars:—

SETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHODDAS,
381, Ismail Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay.
Telegram address: "COME-ALONG".
Telephone 21079.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT. PUBLIC, 136497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Telephone No 29097

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs.
Authorized Capital ..	11,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..	5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	5,32,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..	5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES: Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES.

Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction, Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
London Office—22, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS.—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Sterling and Rupee Letters of Credit Issued.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Office or Branches of the Bank.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent on daily balance of Rs 300 to Rs 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS, opened which can be ascertained on application.

A.C. GRAY, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500.00

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San-Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO, Manager.

INSURANCE.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation as the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS	
Bonus per	1000 p. a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves I I
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

East and West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd. Apollo Street Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

Severa new attractive plans.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the SECRETARIES Bombay.

PAY NOTHING

Only drop a card to get a copy of

Kam Shastra

A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity — given away gratis and post free.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application Instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally, as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer," Kandi.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

(Established 1876.)
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs Warden & Co.
Funded Capital: Rs. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Morality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

That Progress Proves Popularity is strikingly exemplified by the present day position of the

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

PROGRESS	NEW BUSINESS	PREMIUM INCOME
1925	Rs. 296 Lakhs.	Rs. 93 Lakhs.
1926	,, 391 ,,	,, 106 ,,
1927	,, 468 ,,	,, 122 ,,
1928	,, 585 ,,	,, 140 ,,

POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS.
Bonuses Declared on whole Life Assurance Policies.

1918—Rs. 10 per Rs. 1000 | 1924—Rs. 22½ per Rs. 1000
1921 ,, 10 per Annum | 1927 ,, 25 per Annum

THEREFORE
WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY
IT WILL PAY YOU
To come to this Popular and Progressive Office.

For Particulars apply to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F. F. A., A. I. A., MANAGER, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Margaon, BOMBAY, 10.

HINDUSTHAN

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90 00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/-for Endowment
Rs. 75/-for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.
Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

PROGRESSIVE — PROFITABLE — MOST POPULAR
THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTD. 1896
OFFERS ALL THAT IS BEST IN LIFE INSURANCE.
For particulars apply to:—
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Unrivalled Circulation.

When you are preparing a campaign in the great National Dailies, bear in mind the fact that "The Hindu" has a circulation unrivalled in Southern India.

FIRST FOR RESULTS.

for it is the one National daily newspaper that goes home and stays there to be seen and read by every member of each house hold that it enters.

"The Hindu" enjoys in its area a greater reader following than any other daily newspaper, and no National campaign can bring the fullest measure of success unless it includes

The Hindu.

South India's Largest Daily Newspaper.

NEW ADVERTISERS who wish to sell their goods should follow the example of OLD ADVERTISERS and use "THE HINDU."

An Illustrated Annual is also published every year during the middle of December. It contains important contributions from eminent writers of the day and forms an all-time reference book.
An Illustrated Weekly is also published every Sunday with useful contributions, etc.

For rates, etc., apply to The Manager, P.O. Box 316, 100, Mount Road, Madras.

London Agents: D.J. KEYMER & Co., Ltd. 1,2,3, Whitefriars Street, E.C. 4. C. MITCHELL & Co. (1927) Ltd., 1,2,3, Snow Hill, Holborn Viaduct, E. C. 1.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Will up your W.A.N.T here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..." Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—Respectable AGENTS to sell the remaining shares of the "Bengal Dairy & Cattle Breeding Ld." on Commission basis only. Works in the Cattle Farm are going on in a most scientific method under the guidance of experienced Veterinary Surgeons, and Live Stock experts. Dividend expected on the working of this year. Particulars from the Managing Agents at:—7, Mission Row, Block "B", Calcutta.

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300, plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130/- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company; BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B. Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

WANTED

Correspondence is invited from gentlemen of education who will consider taking up Life Insurance as a profession or side line. Our Policies offer Rs. 15,000 insurance at Rs. 5,000 rates. No previous experience necessary, as we operate a thorough course of instructions for our men. Health-full permanent connection with fine future. Liberal bonuses, and commissions (Renewal Commission permanent and payable to legal heirs) paid to men of grit and integrity and first class references. Apply:—

THE

Northern India Insurance Coy., Ltd.

18, Nisbet Road LAHORE.

THE PRUDENTIAL BANK (INDIA) LTD.

Wants some reliable and energetic Organising Inspectors on Rs 75|-10-150|- plus Rs. 25|- as T. A. o secure candidates desirous to take loan. Only the selected candidates will be supplied with the terms and conditions and he will have to invest Rs. 300|- by purchasing 12 shares of the Company of which Rs. 120|- must be paid immediately after selection and the balance in three equal quarterly instalments. Application with testimonials should reach to the Calcutta office of the Bank for terms and particulars. No interview before selection. Apply to:

ANDERSON & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Exchange Buildings, Calcutta.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for Revised Terms to the MANAGER, The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay 1.

WANTED by an Advocate of good business connections to Share Office-Room with Senior Practitioner. Parthership considered. Write Box No 2454, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R2174

WANTED—Few ORGANISERS for selling Tea Garden Shares on a monthly salary of Rs. 50 plus 2-1|2 p. c. commission with future prospect. Apply to Messrs. CHATERJEE & Co., Managing Agents, Savitri Tea Co., Ltd. 3|1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

BOOKS & STAMPS.

SECONDHAND BOOKS—School College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased moffusil orders executed SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT, Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay.

L 206

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

FREE TO ENGINEERS, MUNICIPALITIES, P.W.D., STATES AND MILLS, our large General Machinery Catalogues, useful information, Data and prices. Send Annas Six for Postage, DINSHAW & Co., 47, Apollo Street, Bombay.

2 (6)

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.

M W. 8

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court (Second Floor) on MONDAY MORNING, the 17th instant at 11 o'clock (S. T.)

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office, High Court,
Bombay, 15th February 1930.

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NOTICE.

TO LET in series or singly, the open arches under the Mahaluxmi Overbridge under the West and East approaches, eminently suited for workshops, motor garages, warehouses, etc. For particulars of terms, conditions and rent, apply to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bombay Municipality.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. R. B SIRDAW, JINJA, UGANDA, has been appointed as our Sole Agent for: Uganda, Kenya-coloney, Tanagnyika and Zinjibar Colonies of Africa. None else is authorized to export from India or import in the above said colonies of Africa. Amritdhara and its preparations.

MANAGER, Amritdhara,
Lahore.

222

WANTED.

The following staff for the proposed Sir Ganga Ram Girls School, Lahore, to be opened next May.

1. PRINCIPAL—must be a graduate, preferably with foreign qualifications and administrative capacity. Starting salary Rs. 250 to 350.
2. SENIOR ASSISTANT—Trained graduate or M.A. Starting salary Rs. 150—200.
3. SECOND ASSISTANT—B.A. B.T. on Rs. 150.
4. ONE ENGLISH MISTRESS —B.A. (preferably with honours in English), B. T. for special English Classes, on Rs. 140.
5. One SCIENCE MISTRESS —B.Sc. (preferably Honours) B.T. or S.A.V. Rs. 140.
6. ONE MATHEMATICS MISTRESS—B.A. (preferably honours in Mathematics), B.T. or S.A.V. Rs. 140.
7. TWO FORM MISTRESSES — B.A. B.T. or S.A.V. on Rs. 110 each.
8. Two KINDERTON MISTRESSES—On Rs. 80 each.
9. SANSKRIT and HINDI MISTRESS—Shastri with good Oriental qualifications on Rs. 80.
10. ONE MISTRESS to teach Punjabi—on Rs. 55.
11. Two S. V. MISTRESSES for Junior Classes on Rs. 55 each.
12. One Games MISTRESS—Girl Guide preferred on Rs. 40.
13. One CLERK (woman) preferably a Steno-typist—On Rs. 65. MA.'s with experience can be considered in place of trained B.A.'s Initial salaries in the case of the Principal and her Senior Assistant will be fixed according to qualifications, experience, and administrative ability.

Candidates must specify the following in their applications:

Age, Educational qualifications, Experience, Sports and general activities interested in. Post applied for.

Applications in duplicate with copies of not more than three recent testimonials should reach the undersigned marked "Girls School Staff" before the 1st March, 1930.

Honorary Secretary,
Sir Ganga Ram Trust Society, Post Box 115,
Lahore.

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TENDERS

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF CARR. & WAGON AND LOCO. ENGINE PARTS AND FITTINGS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the above-mentioned material during the 12 months ending 31st March, 1931.

2. The prescribed form of tender with specification, drawings and conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 24 per set, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Carr. & Wagon and Loco. engine parts and fittings."

Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Additional copies of the tender form, without drawings, may be obtained, if required, at a cost of Rs. 5 per copy.

4. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 26th March, 1930.

5. The result of the tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

12th February, 1930.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MERWANJI CAWASJI DAMANIA, as Administrator of the estate of the deceased Mortgagee Cawasji Merwanji Damania, has contracted with our client, the purchaser, for absolute sale of the undermentioned property to him free from all claims and incumbrances.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to, upon or against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, sale, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, maintenance, easements or as a member of a joint and undivided family or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same (if any) known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof. Any claim or claims not made known to the undersigned as hereby required will be deemed to have been waived and the sale will be completed without any reference to such claim or claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement Forty-eight and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 525, New No 5794, Old Survey Nos. 117, 118, 119, and New Survey No. 8634, bearing C. S. No. 1003, Fort Division, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 2110 and Old Street Nos. 95, 97 and 99, present Street Nos 211-213, Bazar Gate Street, all which premises are situated at and on the East side of the said Bazar Gate Street and on the North side of the Agiary Street, within the Fort, in the City and Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Bejonji Ruttonji Nariman, on or towards the West by the said Bazar Gate Street, on or towards the North by the property of Bejonji Ruttonji Nariman, and on or towards the South by the said Agiary Street.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1930.

SHAH & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of RAMKRISHNA DAVE alias RAM KRISHNA DAVE alias RAM KRISHNA DAVE alias PANDIT RAMKRISHNA DAVE alias RAMKRISHNA BEJNATH DAVE, late of Sivas (Jodhpur State, Marwar), Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, a priest residing at Sivas ..... Deceased

NARANDAS ACHLESHWARJI, of Sivas (Jodhpur State, Marwar), Hindu Inhabitant, Kamdar of Thakore Saheb of Sivas, a cousin of the deceased, now temporarily residing at Ville Parle in District Thana ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Fourth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY.

The 4th day of February, 1930.

Messrs. HASAN BAXI &CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

RE: SHOLAPUR SPINNING & WEAVING COY., LTD.

NOTICE IS GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Depositors of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Sudama House, Ballard Pier on SUNDAY, the 16th instant at 4 P.M. (S. T.) when the Committee appointed by them will present their report.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1930.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Attorneys for Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal,
Chairman of the Committee.

246.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BANDRA-HILL, BANDRA.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate effects of Gulam Hoosein Haji Hassam Noorani (Insolvent) and with the consent of Messrs. Bhawanidas and Co., the Mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 17th day of February 1930 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY, the right, title and interest of the said insolvent and of the said Mortgagees in the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of land containing by admeasurement 3599 square yards or thereabouts situate at Bandra Hill in the Registration sub-district Bandra formerly in the Thana District but now in the Bombay Suburban District being part of the land bearing Non agricultural Survey No. 197 B. and Entry No. 9 and bounded on or towards the East and West by the land of the Vendor on or towards the South partly by the property of Mr. Pundol and partly by Government land and on or towards the North by Cane Road.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, Please apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Official Assignee of Bombay, at their office at 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND HANDSOME FURNITURE, ORGAN, PIANO, GRAMOPHONE, CARPETS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs CRAWFORD & CO. are instruction to sell by public auction TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), the 16th inst., 1930 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "Hira House," Sandhurst Road opp. Parekh Hospital, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, sweet toned organ by Mason and Hamlin, piano, gramophone, carpets, screens, Chesterfield and drawing room suites, rolled top desks, fancy figures and ornaments, clocks, etc., etc.

The property of a well-known Hindu gentleman.

Furniture is on view. Catalogues are published.

CRAWFORD & Co.

MIRACLES in ASTROLOGY and PALMISTRY

Your Past, Present and Future will be correctly revealed by PROF. B. B. JYOTISHASTRI, Calcutta Astrological and Astronomical Association.

16, (B) Kashi Mittra Ghat Street, Calcutta. The only Astrologer in Bengal who finds out the exact moment of your birth and prepare your correct horoscope by reading the signs of your palm.

Life readings:—For 1 year Rs. 2/- For Whole Life Rs. 5. Any 5 questions are answered at Rs. 2.

Send a neat print of your palm, or time of your birth, or the time of writing letter.

Sani Talisman:—Sure to please the planet Saturn and thereby brings fortune, fame, wealth happiness etc., to its wearer Rs. 2-10-0.

Unsolicited Testimonials from Judges, Pleaders, merchants, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed, trial Maharajas, Rajas, Zamindars solicited.

CHEMICAL DIAMONDS

LATEST AMERICAN INVENTION. Approved by All Nations.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Excels even genuine Diamonds in glittering proof against fire, steel file and Nitric acid, and also cuts glass. Catalogue Free. Price Rs. 10 per carat.

American Chemical Diamond Co.,
3 Genl. Muthian Mudaly-St., MADRAS.

All kinds of Banking business transacted on

BEST TERMS

by the

UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,

Apollo St., ..., BOMBAY.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

Natesan's National Literature

UNIFORM CLOTH-BOUND VOLUMES.

SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF
Vivekananda
Ram Mohun Roy
Rt. Hon. Sastri
Sarojini Naidu
Sir J. C. Bose
Sir P. C. Ray
Dr. Annie Besant
Lord Sinha
Sir Wm Wedderburn
Pundit Malaviya
S. N. Banerjea
Sir D. E Wacha

Price of each Vol. Rs. 3 Three To Subs. of "Indian Review" Rs. 2-8.

Speeches of Gopal Krishna Gokhale. Price Rs. 4. To Subs of "Indian Review." Rs. 3-8.

UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE

"Indian Scientists." Biographical sketches with an account of their Researches, Discoveries and Inventions, Illustrated Rs. 3.

"Indian Christians." Biographical and critical sketches of poets, publicists, Ministers of the Church, etc. With 13 illustrations. Rs. 3.

"Indian Statesmen." Biographical and critical sketches of famous Dewans and Prime Ministers of Indian States. With 17 portraits. Rs. 3.

"Eminent Mussalmans." Biographical and critical sketches of Muslim Statesmen, Poets, Reformers, Jurists. Rs. 3.

"The Mission of Our Master." Essays and Discourses By the Eastern and Western Disciples of Ramakrishna—Vivekananda. Rs. 3.

"Hinduism." By Babu Govinda Das. Cloth bound. 450 pages. Rs. 3.

"Indian National Evolution." A brief survey of the origin and progress of the Indian National Congress and the growth of Indian Nationalism By Ambika Charan Mazumdar. Rs. 3.

"The Governance of India." A "vade mecum" for all politicians. By Babu Govinda Das Rs. 3.

To Subscribers of the "Indian Review," Rs. 2-8 each.

Books are given at concession rates only to Subscribers of the "Indian Review". Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit one year's subscription in advance (Rs. Five Indian, 12 sh. Foreign). Subscriptions can commence from any month; but a few copies our specil January (New Year) Number containing an account of the Congress and Conferences are available.

Please note that a large and varied collection of Books on Indian Politics, Religion, Philosophy, Industries, Arts, Agriculture, Economics Biographies, Speeches and Writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are given at special concession rates to subs. of "Indian Review."

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

GET A NEW LIFE

Thousands of hopeless patients have got new life, by using the following long-tried specifics of the CHIEF HUKMA, OF KASHMIR State-Complete cure guaranteed or full amount refunded.

VICTORY (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours; the best retentive and good tonic. No opium Quite safe. PRICE RS. 2 per dozen.

TERYAQ ATSHAQ—Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury. No trouble, but complete cure in one week. PRICE Rs. 3.

SAJAN MOHANI (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. PRICE RS. 2 PER TOLA.

AKSHIR—Shall cure old or new Gonorrhoea in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia Sandal Oil, etc., etc., PRICE RS. 3 ONLY.

TILA DILSUBA (Regd.) Use it once and your most proud and indifferent darling shall be enslaved for ever. A packet for 6 times. PRICE RS. 2 ONLY.

DR. T. N. SHARMA,
Kaviraj, Darulsehat (Regd.)
Gujrat. (PUNJAB).

FREE! FREE!!

A very beautiful, coloured picturesque and large Wall-Calendar for 1930 is sent on receipt of two annas stamp and calendar without picture is sent free on application only. Calendars are not sent by V. P. P., but on receipt of Re. 1, by M. O. 8 calendars are sent by registered post free of registration and postal charges.

N.B.—A very beautiful, coloured picture of King Edward and Queen Alexandra (with Calendar in 12 sheets for 1930, size 20" by 28" is sent on receipt of eight annas stamp.

Rajvaid Sri Bamandasji Kaviraj,
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

FREE TREATMENT FOR

LEPROSY

UNDER SPECIAL DIET.
All kinds of Sores treated free without Operation.
DON'T SPEND MONEY IN VAIN FIRST TRY, THEN BUY.

50,000 Free

Sample packets for LEUCODERMA.

It has now been arranged to distribute about 50,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to:—

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Navy Blue Blazer	24	8
Fawn Blazer	20	10
Poplin Suit	20	-
English Tussore Suit	15	-
Grey Flannel Trousers	15	5
Office Suit	10	6
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White Office Shirts	2	12

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WELLINGTON CINEMA

DHOBI TALAO

A Battling Big town Romance of a Crook who wasn't so Crooked, who fights for a waif, and—finds a wife!

TO-NIGHT

"BRASS KNUCKLES"

THIS WEEK

A Fierce Tender Drama of Tenement Life, featuring

MONTE BLUE AND BETTY BRONSON

Scenes in prison, in the tenements, the courts and the homes of the poor are very vividly portrayed.

THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES THE LATEST PATHE GAZETTE.

TO-NIGHT: 3-25; 5-10; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

Krishna's Second Social Success Though Second but Second to None

KRISHNA FILM CO. PRESENTS.

The Woman in Wilderness

(FOR ONE WEEK MORE.)

Featuring, Miss **GULAB** in chief role. Story Revealing the fate of Victims to the traps of Society scoundrels. Thousands have seen this picture, and have given their best opinion. Come to-night and see this film. Don't miss to bring your family with you. Time as usual.

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

NEXT WEEK "BENEVOLENT BRAVERY" Krishna's another Stunt Picture.

Ways of Destiny are Always Vague."

Commencing TO-DAY Sharda's Jewel Production.

If you are not sure about it, please don't miss Sharda's Jewel Production

AT

WEST-END CINEMA

Featuring:

NANDRAM PAHELWAN

and

Miss JABUNNISA.

Supported by

Miss RAJKUMARI, Mr. ASUJI and PROMOTH BOSE.

Settings by

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THE ENCHANTRESS

A NAVAL-KAPUR PRODUCTION

Time: 5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m. Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3 p.m.

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Excelsior Theatre

4, 6-30 and 10 P.M. Universal's All-Talking Picture:

THE DRAKE CASE

With a Big Cast headed by the Beautiful GLADYS BROCKWELL.

The Strongest Court Trial in which a Mother faces death for murder rather than bare her past to a daughter who accuses her NEVER A MURDER TRIAL LIKE THIS

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P.M.

R. B. SALISBURY

presents

Mr. CINDERS.

From the London Hippodrome. Booking at Rose & Co. after 4 p.m. at the Theatre.

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Sandhurst Road

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 daily Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays 3-30.

SEE IT TO-DAY

Second Instalment. Further 8 reels.

"A FINAL RECKONING"

Night Life, crime rings, adventure, Action, Thrills and Laughs!

WITH

LOUISE LORRAINE NEWTON HOUSE

Also a roaring Comedy.

FATHER INDIA

MISS MAYO METAMORPHOSED

Coming -- NEXT SATURDAY -- Coming

A SUPERB PRODUCTION OF

Mr. P. B. PATEL,

Prepared at Imperial Studio,

Father India

An immortal story depicting India in all her resplendent culture and benevolent bravery. Here are brought to the screen for the first time all the unrivalled artists of Imperial Film Company.

Miss SULOCHANA and Master JAL have poured their very souls to give an artistic finish to this film.

Cameraman MR. ADI IRANI, Director MR. CHAUDHARI,

Unprecedented Scenes of war are enacted.

Two thousand men are brought to screen.

NEXT SATURDAY AT

MAJESTIC CINEMA

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAUM.

PRESENTS TO-DAY AND DURING THIS WEEK

A KOHINOOR UNITED ARTISTS PRODUCTION

A picture for the entire family proving that

FAITH

in God is above everything.

Written by Mohanlal G. Dave,

and directed by D.A. Dandekar B.A.

Starring

Miss NUR JEHAN

The new star on the horizon of Indian Screen.

Photography

B. C. MITRA

This is one of the few pictures that live in your memory for ever.

GULNAR

An all Star Production.

Full of love—romance and intrigue.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

A Rollicking Tale of the Orient !
A Hard Hitting Hit from MacLean !
DOUGLAS MacLEAN
IN
"Soft Cushions"
with
SUE CAROL
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE IN 7 REELS.

Doug as a dashing young adventurer who invades the Sultan's harem, falls in love with the favourite beauty and has a thousand and one hilarious adventures while trying to win her! Doug is here with a cargo of smiles, laughs, gasps and giggles!

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Daily 4 shows 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10.30 p. m.
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Dashing comedy, refreshing novelty, sizzling action, gorgeous girls, colourful backgrounds, perfect entertainment!
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HISTORICAL SUPER-DRAMA
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GRAND FAREWELL NIGHTS
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LAST 3 NIGHTS
FREE RIDES on "THE WHIP,"
FREE RIDES on "THE AEROPLANES,"
FREE RIDES on "THE GIANT FERRIS WHEEL,
FREE RIDES on "THE WHIZZY WHIRL."
PRESENTATION OF Rs. 250
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TILL 21ST MARCH 1930
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RICHARD Barthelmess.
The LITTLE SHEPHERD OF KINGDOM COME
A First National Picture

IMPERIAL CINEMA, LAMINGTON ROAD.
Presents
TO-NIGHT and DURING THIS WEEK
An Excellent Chapter from Maratha History
"FALL of RAIGAD"
Produced by the Famous
UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE
Story by :— Mr. V. S. GURJAR
Directed by :— Mr. P. S. TALAGERI
Featuring Miss GANGOO, and Supported by
Mr. Vamanrao Kulkarni and Mr. V. S. Bap
?? WHAT IS IT ??
It is a Thrilling Plot Showing Wonderful deeds of a
BRAVE MARATHA LADY
Who had deep love for her King and Country as she sacrificed everything—even the sympathy for her Traitor Husband—and killed her brother—in order to save the Fall of Raigad and died a heroic death.
DAILY (4) four shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOW on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.
Coming Young India Production TRIUMPH OF LOVE, and Kohinoor United Artists Picture "GODDESS OF WAR."

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India In The Commons.

WHY REPORT ON CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES WAS DELAYED.

(BY SUNDER KABADI.)
Westminister, By Air Mail
30th January, 1930.

Asked by a Conservative Member if the Secretary of State proposed to disband the body known as the Congress Volunteers, Mr. Wedgwood Benn said he could add nothing to the full statement of His Majesty's Government's policy which was made on the 25th January by the Viceroy.

COASTAL TRAFFIC RESERVATION.

Mr. Benn replied to Mr. Wardlaw Milne that no agreement was reached at the Conference summoned by the Government of India to consider the development of the proposed Indian mercantile marine. The present position remained as stated in the communique issued on the 6th January. Asked if the Government had definitely stated that they were going to come to a decision in the matter or were going to have another Conference. Mr. Benn said he had no information beyond the communique

OPIUM CONSUMPTION IN CALCUTTA.

The Secretary of State informed Major Graham Pole that the consumption of opium per 10,000 of the population in Calcutta was 86 seers in 1928-29. Asked how this companed with the League of Nation's Health Committee's estimate of the limit of legitimate consumption per 10,000 of the population, Mr. Wedgwood Benn said the League standard, which was suggested for medical and scientific requirements of consentries possessing a highly organised medical system and had little applicability to the conditions of India, was equivalent to about 6 seers per 10,000.

REPORT ON CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

Major Graham Pole, in a written question dated the 27th January, asked the Secretary of State if he was aware that it was only after repeated representations had been made to the Government of India that the question of the protection of the Indian chemical industry was referred in 1928 to the Indian Tariff Board: if he was aware that, although the Report of the Tariff Board was presented some time ago and its publication was promised for November last, the recommendations of the Board had not yet been made public; and whether, in view of the anxiety caused by the delay, he would state the present position in this matter and would press upon the Government of India the desirability of the early publication of the findings of the Tariff Board on this question.

Replying, Mr. Wedgwood Benn said he was aware that the reference to the Tariff Board was made in consequence of representations from the chemical manufacturers. The answer to the second part of Major Graham Pole's question was in the affirmative, except that he was not aware of publication having been promised for Novermber. As regards the last part of the question, he had no reason to suppose that the delay caused by the consideration of this exceedingly complicated question had been unduly prolonged.

TODDY DRINKING.

Major Graham Pole asked if the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies was aware that there had been a serious increase in the habit of toddy drinking amongst certain sections of the Indian community in Malaya, and that Indian public opinion had expressed itself strongly in this matter and representations had been made to the authorities. He asked what steps were being taken to check the growth of this evil.

Dr. Shiels replied that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had seen the criticism to that effect in the last Report of the Agent of the Government of India in Malaya. The High Commissioner for the Malay States will be asked for a report on the matter.

FIJI FRANCHISE QUESTION.

Asked by Sir Robert Hamilton if the Secretary of State for Colonies had received a Report from the Governor of Fiji as to the outcome of the conference convened by him on the franchise question and what was the present position in regard to the vacancies in the legislature caused by the resignation of the Indian members. Dr. Shiels said that the Scretary of State for the Colonies was awaiting a despatch on the situation from the Governor of Fiji which was expcted to arrive early in February.

Jodhpur Durbar's Policy Deprecated.

—:o:—

States' Peoples' Conference Congratulates Mr. Vyas.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference was held in the Office of the Conference at Princess Street on Wednesday when Mr. L. R. Tairsee Presided.

The Report of the Patiala Inquiry Committee was considered and adopted.

The Committee deprecated the repressive policy of the Jodhpur Durbar and congratulated Mr. Jainarayan Vyas and his colleagues for their self-sacrifice.

The Committee expressed its heartfelt grief at the sad demise of Sir Lakhajiraj, the late popular ruler of Rajkot and recorded its appreciation of his services for the social and political uplift of the people of the Rajkot State.

Indian States' Peoples' Conference.

—:o:—

Statement Of Accounts Of Second Session.

The Reception Committee of the Second Session of The Indian States' Peoples' Conference met in the Office of the Conference at Princess Street, on Saturday when Mr. Kanji Gordhandas presided

The Hon. Treasurer presented the following statement of Accounts of the last session, which was approved.

Rs. 3695-0-0 proceeds of the fees of Reception Committee Member, Delegates and visitors Rs. 757-4-0 Printing charges Rs. 223-12-6 Post and telegrams Rs. 367-6-0 Travelling, Rs. 508-8-0 Propaganda, Rs. 367-13-3 Sundry Rs. 160-0-0 Reception Rs. 351-1-6 Office, and Rs. 923-12-0 Pandal expenses.

The balance of Rs. 35-6-9 was handed over to this Executive Committee. The Hon. Secretaries were authorized to publish the report of the second session.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN MILLS.

—:o:—

28 Persons Killed: 16 Injured.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Moscow—28 persons have been burnt to death and sixteen badly injured as a result of a fire in State mills at Rostov-on-Don.—Reuter.

PROTECTION TO TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

—:o:—

M. P. Gandhi's Monograph.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

In view of the approach of the date of presentation of budget considerable interest attaches to the final decision which Government of India would have to take in regard to Textile Industry generally. Assurances given by the Viceroy as well as by Members of the Government of India during, the last ten months have been intrepreted as undertaking to afford protection to Textile Industry by increasing import duty on cloth either as revenue duty or as protective duty.

MINIMUM OF 4 PER CENT.

It was expected that the minimum increase in duty would be four per cent. that it would be levied as revenue duty, a owing to depression in textile industry central revenue have sustained severe losses from income tax from Textile Mills, especially in the city of Bombay. Enquiries however have failed to elicit any confirmation of these optimistic views entertained in textile circles of relief, however meagre.

FINER COUNTS NEEDED.

Meanwhile what is regarded as a timely publication has been brought out by Mr. M. P. Gandhi Secretary, Federation of Indian Chamber, who has published a monograph on Indian Cotton Textile Industry, its Past, Present and Future. The book recites the history of the industry from earliest times to present day and analyses the various causes underlying its present depression and suggests remedies. The monograph advocates immediate protection to industry by means of increased tariffs and restoration of s1/6d. ratio. It is also suggested that what Bombay Textile Industry needs is not Imperial Preference, but, recourse to finer counts in spinning.—F. P.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITING OF COINS.

—:o:—

Arrests Follow Raid On Worli House.

Charged with counterfeiting coins, Kassum Isoof and three other Mahomedans were put up at the Mazagaon Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate on Thursday, Kassum was arrested at Suklaji Street on Wednesday night when he was passing away some spurious coins to hawkers for genuine ones. The remaining accused were found under suspicious circumstances in the room of the first accused at Worli, which was raided and some implements used in the manufacture of counterfeit coins were seized therefrom.

A LYNX-EYED POLICEMAN.

Asking for their remand into police custody. Deputy Inspector Raymond stated that at about 11 p.m. on Wednesday Kassum was going along Suklaji Street making petty purchases of eatables and sundries from different hawkers. He was alleged to have tendered some eight-anna coins of suspicious appearance which the hawkers rejected. A constable on duty who was watching the movements of the accused, caught him in the act and on searching his person found several other false coins together with a packet of cement-like powder and some tin pieces.

On a statement made by the accused his house at Worli was raided and the other accused arrested. It appeared, he said, there was a regular gang in existence for this purpose.

The accused were ordered to be remanded into custody for 14 days.

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Sarba Sidhi Kavacha Rs. 9.
Answers to question
Every four question with the name of fruit. Cost Rs. 3.
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—o—

TO-DAY.

Provincial Local Bodies' Conference, C. J. Hall, 11-30 a.m.

The s.s. "Mantua" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Big Meeting

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

MOON-LIGHT BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Band of the 2nd Bn. the Royal Warwickshire Regt. will play a programme of music at the Victoria Gardens to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.).

VILE PARLE YOUTH LEAGUE.—Mr. Mavji Dharamshi Ved will address the Members of the League on "My Tour of Barodi" to-morrow (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S. T.) sharp at the Liberty Lodge. The meeting is open to the public.

ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN TOURISTS.—S.S. "Franconea":—The G. T. Coy.'s steamer "Franconea", 12161 tons, Captain E. T Britten, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday, from New York with 829 American tourists.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League, Principal T. A Kulkarni will conduct a study-class on "Land and Population" to-day (Saturday), at 7 p.m. at the Youth League Headquarters, Madon House, Hughes Road, Chaupatty.

BRAHMIN SABHA.—Under the arspicies of the Brahmin Sabha Shri Dharmanand Saraswati Swami will deliver a public lecture in English on "Sanatan Dharma" to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m. in the Hari Keshav Gokhale Hall, Shankerwadi, Girgaum.

FOLK-LORE AND FOLK SONGS.—A public meeting will be held, under the auspices of Vile Parle Sahitya Sabha will be held in Vile Parle Rashtriya Shala Hall (West) at 9-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday), when Mr. Gokuldas Raychura and Gadhadi Gagubhai will treat the audience with Kathiawadi folk-songs and folk lore.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.—The Swami will also give a discourse on Gita to-day (Saturday), at Shyamji Ladha Building, Matunga (G I P) at 6 p.m. (S T.).

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will deliver a lecture on the Fundamental Principles of Hinduism at the Poddar School, Santa Cruz to-morrow (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

SMALL-POX AND VACCINATION.—In view of the prevalence of small-pox in various parts of India. Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Agents P. & O. S. N Co. desire to suggest that those who are intending to proceed to Europe this Spring should take the precaution of providing themselves with a certificate of recent vaccination.

SMALL-POX AND CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

Mr. B. N. Mehisheri Joint Secretary, Citizens' Committee for combating Small-pox writes:

The Citizens' Committee for combating Small-pox, beg to announce to the public that one of the Honorary Secretary of the Committee will be present in the President's Room at the Corporation Hall between 9 to 11 a.m. (S. T.), for rendering such assistance as may be necessary for the public.

RASHTRIYA SHALA CHHATRALAYA VILE PARLE.—This Chhatralaya (Boarding House) will celebrate its first anniversary to-day (Saturday) and to-morrow (Sunday), in the premises of the School. The programme includes Hawking of Khadi in Gokuldas Tejpal Boarding and Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya. Sports small exhibition of the work of the Chhatralaya, etc.

MAHILA MANDAL, PAREL.—Under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal, (the Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay) a lecture on "The Resolutions relating to Education and Social Reform passed in the All-India Women's Conference" by Mrs. Sitabai Annegiri of the Arya Mahila Samaj, to-day (Saturday), at 4-30 p.m., at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Poibavdi, Parel. Ladies are requested to attend.

GUJARATI HINDU STREE MANDAL.—Under the auspices of the "Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal" opening ceremony of the "Stree Vidyalaya" (Women's College) for the benefit of the Gujarati Hindu community, will be performed at a special gathering to be held to-day (Saturday), at 5 p.m (S. T.), in Sheth R. Kanji's Wadi, opposite the mandal's premises at Girgaum Back Road. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai will preside and to perform the opening ceremony.

BROADCASTING SERVICE IN INDIA.

—:o:—

Radio Club To The Rescue.

TRADE DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON GOVT.

The Bombay Presidency Radio Club is willing to assist to continue Broadcasting in India at least as a temporary measure, said Mr. C. B. Sethna, Secretary of the Club, when interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle". It is understood that the dealers in wireless sets are sending a deputation asking Government to take over the service and thus settle the difficulty.

The Bombay Presidency Radio Club was formerly holding a broadcasting license and receiving a grant from Government a small grant of about Rs. 500 per month, this being 75 per cent. of the license fee. The Indian Broadcasting Company Ltd. have been getting Rs. 16,000 per month, the amount being made up of 5 per cent. on the 9,000 licenses and 10 per cent. on the 14 lacs of imports of wireless goods.

If the Club were to be given the same facilities they would be able to run the service at least as a temporary measure with the help of its willing and honorary workers.

BOMBAY OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

—:o:—

Second Annual Gathering.

The second annual gathering of the Bombay Ophthalmological Society was held on Friday, the 14th instant, at the A. M. C. Free Ophthalmic Hospital In opening the proceedings Dr. Sathaye gave a short history of the Society. The idea of the Society was mooted first about fifteen years back. The A. M. C. Ophthalmic Hospital was started first and when sufficient clinical material became available the Society was brought into existence firstly to discuss important clinical cases, and secondly, to promote social intercourse amongst ophthalmic surgeons in the Presidency. Further for the benefit of those who could not attend the meetings of the Society a quarterly called the Ophthalmic Bulletin was started. Dr. Sathaye put before the members the advisability of starting a college to teach the subject of ophthalmology in all its branches and to inaugurate a qualifying examination. Among those who attended were as Drs. Ratnakar, Mody, Jadhawoji Shroff, Sardesai, Athavale. Dr. Jadhawji in his lecture gave his impressions of the thirteenth Ophthalmological Congress. He said at the exhibition there were several German and French instrument-makers and druggist but very few British.

Dr. Sathaye in proposing a vote of thanks brought to the notice of the members the resolution of the All-India Medical Congress for the encourage of Swadeshi drugs and instruments and requested the members to use Swadeshi goods and German and foreign goods in preference to British drugs and instruments. The proceedings came to a close with a dinner which was served by Brandon and Co.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The O. S. K. steamer "Honolulu Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 12th instant and is due to arrive in Bombay on the 25th idem via Penang and Colombo.

The homeward P. & O. Mail steamer "Mooltan" with the Mails from Bombay of 1st instant arrived at Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 14th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE (B. P.).—The second day's session of the Provincial Local Bodies' Conference 1930 Session will be held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, Bombay to-day (Saturday), at 11-30 a.m.

SOUTH INDIAN MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—There will be a Grand Musical entertainment by a party of famous South Indian Musicians consisting of Mr. N. R. Krishna Iyer of Palghat. Flute: Mr. N R. Vishwanath Iyer of Palghat. Violin: Mr. K. Subramania Iyer of Kumbhakonam Nadhangam at the second floor of Abdul Satar Building, Mahim at 4 p.m (S. T.), to-morrow (Sunday).

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed Mails for Japan, per s.s. "Hankow Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11-0 a.m. on Sunday, the 16th instant.

OLD PARSI GETS 7 YEARS.

Revelations In Murder Case At High Court Sessions.

Interesting revelations were made on Friday morning in the case against Kaikhasru Dhanjibhai Hodiwala, a Parsi aged 54 who is put up before Mr. Justice Murphy and special jury at High Court Sessions for the murder of his Parsi neighbour Jehangir Kavasji Daruvala.

The accused in his statement pleaded sudden provocation caused by the deceased's criminal intimacy with his wife. He stated that he had been brooding over this affair which had come to his knowledge. In the early morning of 26th November last at about 4 a.m. the deceased knocked at his door. The accused opened the door, and the deceased who expected him to be away was greatly confounded at finding him in. The accused sternly demanded why he came there at such an early hour, to which the deceased could offer no explanation.

A FIT OF PASSION.

Continuing, the accused stated that his feeling of resentment was worked up into an irresistible passion of indignation at seeing the deceased making a fresh attempt to misbehave with his wife. The accused lost control of his mind, and he did not remember what happened. When he regained self-possession, he was told that he had severely assaulted the deceased.

Mr. Junglewala, Presidency Magistrate, giving evidence stated that the deceased in his dying deposition had said that he was once tempted by the accused's wife.

Mr. M. D. Sethna, manager of the Venus Cinema, gave evidence for the defence. He deposed that the accused who was employed in the cinema once told witness that a co-tenant of his had been misbehaving with his wife. Since that time, the accused seemed to be greatly dejected and brooding.

WIFE'S CONFFESSION.

Pirojbai, wife of the accused, then gave evidence for the defence.

Replying to Mr. Talyarkhan witness admitted that the deceased had illicit relations with her and had misbehaved with her at various places. She stated that in August last she had a quarrel with the deceased's wife Shirinbai who called her a "chhinal" (a whore, a loose woman) and threatened to expose her. When the deceased came home and heard about the quarrel, he abused both witness and her husband. Witness added that her husband was not speaking to her after the quarrel, because he felt he had lost his reputation through her.

Questioned about the incidents on the day of the assault, witness said in the early morning he heard a tap at the door. She was frightened and did not get up, as she suspected it might be the deceased who was constantly harassing her. Going out after a while, she saw her husband in an agitated condition near the water tap. She also heard the deceased's wife shouting for him.

LOW AND LOWLY LIFE.

Mr. Talyarkhan then addressed the jury for the defence.

He described the case as "a tragedy both in low life and lowly life",—lowly because the parties were poor people, and low because of the unpleasant facts disclosed in the case.

On the one hand, he said, the wrong doer had met with his death as a result of the injuries; and on the other hand, the aggrieved person who was robbed of something of greater value than money, was standing in the dock charged with murder. The defence of the accused, he submitted, was that he had no intention to kill the deceased or his wife. The circumstances that happened on the morning of the day had deprived the accused of his normal state of mind. The deceased had seduced his wife, and he had bragged of it before the accused and other people. And on the day in question when the accused opened the door in response of the tap, the deceased defiantly told him that he would continue to do so. Could there be greater provocation for the accused? he asked.

After the Judge's summing up, the jury retired to consider their verdict. Returning after about half an hour, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty on the charge of murder.

But they declared him guilty on the charge of causing grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon both to the deceased and his wife.

Mr Talyarkhan then made an appeal to his Lordship for leniency to the accused in view of his age.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

TWO YEARS FOR URDU EDITOR.

Sympathisers Demonstrate In Court.

ARRESTED, WARNED AND DISCHARGED.

Mr. Abid Alli, Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Alli Bahadur Khan, Editor of the Urdu paper named "Ittehad", Mr. M. Bhukari and eighteen other muslims were placed under arrest and detained in the Esplanade Police Station for making a demonstration and shouting Labour slogans in the premises of the Court, immediately following the judgment in the case in which Mr. Mahomed Siddik Abdul Rehman, Editor of a Labour weekly named "Payam-E-Mazdoor" stood charged with sedition.

The Court room of the Magistrate is on the second floor of the building, while the Police station is on the ground floor of the same building. The Chief Presidency Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to two years' hard labour and as it was recess time retired to his chambers.

WORKERS' SLOGANS.

This was a signal for a large crowd of Muslim workers who had gatherd in the court room to make a demonstration. They shouted labour slogans like "Victory to workers' cause", and "Long live revolution" and marched down in procession to the ground floor of the building where they were detained by the Police.

Mr. Abidali and some other leaders who took part in the demonstration were immediately produced before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur in his chambers. The explanation that the demonstrators were unaware that another Court was sitting on the first floor of the building was accepted by the Magistrate who ordered all of them to be discharged.

The incident created a sensation in the Court.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

Mahomed Siddik Abdul Rehman, Editor of "Payam-e-Mazdoor", a local labour weekly, figured as the accused in a sedition case before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Friday. The accused stands charged in respect of an article headed "Address to the young men of India" appearing in the issue of the above weekly dated January 13.

Mr. K. F. Nariman with Mr. A. R. Gadkari appeared for the accused: while Mr Kirke-Smith conducted the prosecution.

Ziauddin Barni, Senior Urdu and Persian Translator in the Oriental Translator's Office, and Inspector A. K. Chowdari, C.I.D., were cross-examined by Mr. Nariman. Mr. Chowdhary in reply to questions stated that the accused was poor, but there were millions who were poorer. The articles appearing in the issues of "Payam-e-Mazdoor" according to the witness was communistic.

PICTURE OF MISERY.

The accused pleaded "not guilty" and submitted a lengthy written statement in which he said that he was a glass-worker and was out of employment for several months before he started and edited the weekly paper, which as its name suggested was an effort to ventilate the numerous grievances of the oppressed workers. The articles in question were contributions from correspondents, but still he was prepared to accept the responsibility as Editor. The offending article appealed to him as depicting a picture of misery and suffering of the masses due to the exploitation by a foreign rule and it was an appeal for self-sacrifice in order to change the present state of affairs. His references to the martial law atrocities in Punjab were historical facts. The article, he submitted, was quite capable of construction entirely different from the one ascribed to it by the prosecution.

Continuing he stated that he was not a literary or highly educated man and had not studied the theoretical side of politics or economics, but still felt more keenly than any student of politics, being a victim himself, hard-hit by the adverse circumstances and driven to sheer desperation by oppression and poverty. It was difficult for others, he concluded, better and more comfortably situated to appreciate his frame of mind and feeling.

DEMONSTRATIONS.

After hearing arguments, the Magistrate delivered judgment convicting and sentencing the accused to two years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 or in default three months further jail.

Immediately after the judgment was pronounced a large crowd of Muslim workers who had gathered in the Court made a demonstration shouting "Victory to Workers" and "Long Live Revoution" which created a sensation in the Court room.

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Are Europeans Communal?

Sir Chimanlal Confers With Europeans.

KARACHI, Feb. 13.

An informal conference was held at Karachi last night between Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and the Chairmen and Committees of the European Association (Sind Branch) and the Sind League of Progress at the invitation of Sir Montagu Webb. Many outstanding political problems were frankly discussed, particularly the attitude of the European community in India towards political reform in the direction of Dominion Status. The policy of the Indian National Congress as expressed recently at Lahore and subsequently by Congress leaders in other parts of the country was unanimously condemned. The threatened campaign of civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes was deprecated as it was sure to lead the country into turmoil.

HOW TO OVERCOME COMMUNALISM.

With regard to communal friction the opinion was expressed, and for most part accepted, that much friction could be avoided if only Government would act more firmly in (1) preventing dissemination in press of news calculated to arouse communal passions, (2) solving difficulties regarding questions of music before mosques and ostentatious parading of cows to be killed (3) encouraging education to raise general standard of knowledge and to inculcate toleration of other peoples religious beliefs. If necessary legislation should be put through to enable this policy to be enforced. Separate communal electorates, as at present, were condemned. It was agreed that it would be best, if communal representatives were unavoidable, to reserve a certain number of seats in the legislatures for the minority communities and then allow one whole joint electorate to vote for candidate, Hindu or Muslim or European or Parsi as they preferred. It was fully recognised that there must be brought about an agreement among all communities as to the broad lines of any political constitution under which India was to be governed in the future.

The European community had no communal feelings and desired no communal advantages of any kind. They were quite prepared to cooperate with moderate Indian Liberal opinion or any other Indian opinion that aimed at fair and reasonable advancement of the economic and political status of the whole of India.—A.P.

POONA DAY BY DAY

FIRMNESS OF STRIKERS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 13.

The firmness of the strikers is not at all giving way. They were called to receive their pay on Tuesday last. But they flatly refused. They were served with notices to quit their residential quarters. They have refused and if they are sought to be ejected, even their women are bent upon not leaving the quarters. Reports from the mofussil are encouraging. At Dhond, the sweepers have gone on strike and there is none to do their work.

There was some trouble between the strikers and the station-masters at Talegaon and Lonavla, which was fortunately soon over. More stringent police-arrangements have been made there. Mr. Gadgil addressed the strikers and asked them not to leave the quarters, as it was not at all illegal for them to continue to stay there even in that position. Mr. Chitale, a leader of the strikers, had gone to Dhond to give encouragement to the strikers there.

On Tuesday, a passenger pulled the alarm-chain of the noon Poona Express as it was going without the signal being given. There was some altercation between a Serjeant and the man who pulled the chain. He has been prosecuted by the Railway. His name is Hiralal Harakchand.

JUDGEMENT IN MURRAY CASE.

The Murray case has been decided by the Sessions Judge. The assessors found him not guilty, but the Judge found him guilty and sentenced him to two years regorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2000/- and in default, three months' more imprisonment. Before the judgment was delivered, Rao Bahadur Bunter laid before the court the special letter which the District Magistrate had written to him. The letter said that the people ought to know what punishment awaits those high officers who mis-appropriate money. The accused was allowed to be taken in private car to the Jail. It is said that appeal against this sentence will be lodged.

One Babu Gade was sentenced to be given 20 stripes by the Sessions Judge for committing rape on a Marwadi girl of seven. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and prayed for mercy.

The Assistant Session Judge sentenced two Christian's by name Antony and Franc Francis for causing grievous hurt to one Mallayya living in the Cantonment, to eighteen and nine months' regorous imprisonment respectively. The jury found both guilty. The prosecution story was that one of the accused struck the son of Mallaya. The boy cried out. When the father came out on hearing the cries, the accused beat him on the face with a hockey stick, as a result of which he died four days later in the hospital.

On the 11th there were 19 attacks and 13 deaths due to small-pox. The number of births is 20. Among deaths children under three were 6 and under one were 13.

MARKET RATES.

On the 12th the following rates ruled:—(One palla--120 seers)—Jaggery Rs. 20|22. Chillies Rs 40|45. Groundnut Deshi Rs. 33|36. Bajri Rs. 18|22. Wheat fine Rs. 28|33. Rice Ambemoher Rs. 28|33. Vegetable oil Rs. 50|52. Ghee Rs. 160|225. Cocoanut oil Rs. 55. Copra Rs. 37|38.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

NEW YORK MARKET.

MAY.

New York, Feb. 14.	
Previous Closing Rate	15.95
To-day's Opening Rate	16.08
To-day's Closing rate	16.03
Difference	+.08

CONSUMPTION REPORT.

The Consumption report of the American Mills for January 1930, shows 5,77,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 14.	
Previous Closing Rate	3.47
To-day's Opening Rate	3.43
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing Rate	3.53
Difference	+.06
Broach Expectation	274-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Feb. 14.			
Silver Ready	20	3	0
Lower	0	3	0
Silver Forward	20	1	0
Lower	0	3	0

Tone of Market:—India and China sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Feb. 14.			
1st Settlement	46	11	0
2nd Settlement	45	12	0

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1930.

WARNING FROM AMERICA.

—:o:—

The Independence movement in India is anxiously watched by lovers of liberty all the world over. For it is one of those touches of nature that make the whole world kin. The Lahore Congress received numerous greetings not only from Indians outside India but also from non-Indian bodies like the League against Imperialism, including the British Section of the League, the League for Defence of the Negro Race, Paris; American Association for the recognition of Irish Independence, Cleveland, Ohio; American Civil Liberties Union, New York; Socialist Party of Persia, Teheran; and the Editor and Staff of the "Nation" of New York. The Independence Day was celebrated in many foreign countries by the resident Indians and native sympathisers at the following among other places: Victoria (Australia), New York, Los Angeles, California (U. S. A.), Detroit (U. S. A.), Oxford, Vancouver (Canada), Kandy (Ceylon), and Tokyo (Japan). The gathering at New York welcomed Indian determination to free the nation and pledged help to non-violent Independence struggle. The resolution adopted at Detroit and published in the latest Congress Bulletin is as follows: "The Indian and American residents of Detroit at a public meeting held on January 26th join with you wholeheartedly in the celebration of the India Independence Day. Not only the suffering masses of India, but also liberty loving men and women throughout the entire world are with you in leading India to complete independence." The resolution adopted at Los Angeles is as impressive and runs thus: "In the spirit in which the American colonies claimed their full independence a hundred and fifty years ago we claim equal freedom for India now to take her place among the nations of the world."

American sympathy with Indian aspirations does not seem to be casual. Apart from the well-known attempts of a few Senators to obtain a formal expression of the Republic's sympathy with the Indian movement, a manifesto has just been issued over the signatures of prominent members of the American Liberal Group appealing to the British nation to recognise Indian freedom. The signatories include such men as Prof. Dewey, and the Editor of the "Nation", New York, and copies of the manifesto have been sent to both the American and British Governments. The manifesto appeals to the British Government not to use force against a non-violent movement and warns its Government that "America cannot look unmoved, especially when it owes an urgent duty to bring to bear on the situation the power of public opinion to which the Indian movement makes an appeal by its persistent adherence to non-violent paths." The most impressive part of the manifesto is that which recognises that "the Indian non-violent national movement is in the nature of a lead to mankind as well as to the British Government." Here is handsome recognition of a profound truth. For never has there been inaugurated on the face of the earth so noble a movement as the Non-violent Non-co-operation movement in India. It promises to be India's contribution at once to the cause of world's freedom and world peace. We cordially commend the American manifesto to that devout Christian, Lord Irwin.

Contrast the noble spirit of this manifesto with that of the Viceroy's incessant alarms about the lawlessness, anarchy and red ruin that he apprehends as the result of the movement and his threats of repression. He has precious little to say, because he does not realise, the physical, moral, economic and political degradation of the country as the inevitable result of foreign rule. Does he seriously suggest that millions of Indians should, year after year, generation after generation, tamely submit to such degradation? Would he so urge his own countrymen if the British and Indian positions were reversed or if Britain had been a dependency, say, of China or Germany? We are confident that in that position he and his countrymen would all be up in arms and would laugh at the talk of lawlessness, etc. And all the world would admire them and sympathise with their struggle for freedom as the world has ever done. Why should there be a different code of ethics for India?

In the circumstances in which India finds herself when her offer to negotiate with Britain on honourable and self-respecting terms a settlement that will ensure her people becoming masters in their own house has been summarily rejected, there are only two effective ways of winning freedom, violent non-co-operation and non-violent non-co-operation, meek submission to the humour of the rulers being out of the question because it is cowardly and has never succeeded. India has chosen the nobler path, the suffering being all on her side, a writhing conscience and public obloquy only falling to the lot of the British so long as they continue the suffering. Yet instead of thanking India for choosing the most peaceful form of resistance to injustice and humiliation, deliberately and emphatically rejecting violence, British critics have the heart and the boldness to pour wrath and ridicule on the movement. And what shall we say of those Indians who, instead of paying grateful homage to their fellow-countrymen who take the suffering on themselves and would let its reward be shared even by their detractors, only swell the dishonest cry of lawlessness and anarchy? They may, if they choose, denounce Satyagraha as uncalled-for, impracticable or ineffective for the purpose in view. But they cannot falsify history by declaring that Satyagraha is bound to result in chaos. The Satyagraha in South Africa, as in Champaran, Kaira and Bardoli, has been exemplarily peaceful. Responsible officials including Lord Hardinge and eminent Indians like Gokhale have commended Mahatma Gandhi's campaign in South Africa. In any case repression is a worthless means of solving the problem. Satyagraha invites suffering and would only thrive on repression. Let the British Government in its own interests endeavour to understand the intensity of Indian opinion and the nobility of the Indian struggle for freedom as the American manifesto has understood them, and let it judge if an honourable settlement is not wiser far than the repetition of the darker chapters of early American history. With all its resources the British Empire cannot defy the grim determination of India with world opinion on her side.

THE HYPOCRITES.

Lord Inchcape and his confreres are busy in London raising a tremendous cry that British investments in India are in danger because the Lahore Congress passed a resolution regarding the repudiation of debts. In their agitation in the Press and on the platform they take care to omit mention of the fact that the Congress resolution expressly asserts that Indians insist on having an independent tribunal for the investigation of the question which debts have been for their country's economic benefit and which have been forced upon her in the interests of the foreign exploiter. In a letter to the "Times" Lord Inchcape claims to state the "facts" of the case in regard to British capital invested in India and all that his "facts" and his arguments convey is that on no account must India be granted even a Dominion Status in which she shall be master of her own financial situation. He warns the MacDonald Government that they have undertaken not to make themselves responsible for a situation "in which it will be possible for India to repudiate her debts." Indians will not touch with a pair of tongs a Dominion Status in which they find that they have no power to control foreign vested interests and they are determined to secure only that genuine type of Home Rule in which they shall have the last word in all financial arrangements. It is to the interest of Britain to realise the intensity of India's demand for being mistress in her own house and to conclude with her an arrangement, honourable to both sides, for settling the debt problem. But the bullying tactics of Lord Incheape and Company are not likely to help them in the long run. Indians see through their game in creating an artificial agitation in Calcutta against the Haji Bill. The grotesque misrepresentation of the Indian demand for reserving coastal shipping to India's nationals, even if some Indians can be found to mouth it, stands immediately exposed, because it is supported by silly arguments like the assertion that "certain" Indian capitalists desire to create a monopoly of coastal shipping trade" and that they are not anxious "to provide safeguards for the interests of Indian Seamen." The whole object behind the movement for Swadeshi shipping is to improve the prospects of the "lascar" and so open out a new profession to educated Indians. We are not surprised that the "Times of India" is making capital out of the artificial agitation in Calcutta. That is the only way it can serve the interests of the foreign shipping monopolists

THE BETRAYAL

Mr. Kelkar's move in the Assembly for an adjournment motion on Thursday to discuss the G. I. P. strike fell through because he could not secure the support of the required number of 25 members. We confess we have been unable to understand the motives which induced Bombay members of the Assembly like Mr. Jinnah and Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas to withhold their support to Mr. Kelkar's motion. Their urgent duty was, on the contrary, to help him in securing the required number of 25 supporters and thus initiate a debate on this vital matter of the G.I.P. strike. All that Mr. Kelkar wanted from Government was the immediate appointment of a Conciliation Board. In his speech he did not enter into the question whether the strikers were justified in taking the extreme step of ceasing to work. We can understand the point of view of the official members in wishing to stifle discussion. They would have found it difficult to justify the attitude of rank indifference the Government have adopted in not appointing the Conciliation Board, which the strikers are now demanding. But it was the imperative duty of the non-officials in the Assembly to support Mr. Kelkar.

COMBATING THE SLANDER.

The Russian Association of Scientific Workers has lodged a spirited protest to the intelligentia of Western Europe and America, on behalf of 6,000 scientists in the Soviet Union, "against the campaign of [illegible] and slander directed against the Soviet in capitalist circles." This campaign has recently taken the form of accusing the Soviet of persecuting those who profess any religious faith. The transformation of 300 "Houses of God" in the Ukraine into institutions for social welfare work by the voluntary consent of the inhabitants of that territory was adduced in the British Press as proof of this persecution. British Bishops are now busy asking their flocks to pray for the persecuted and the Pope has issued a similar appeal. But unprejudiced foreign visitors to Russia state that the Soviet has declared no war on religion, that its only contention is that religion has nothing to do with the State and that religious freedom does exist in Soviet Russia.

ECONOMIC RUIN OF INDIA.

A REPLY TO SIR BASIL BLACKETT.

(By DR. B. J. MODI.)

In the paper read by him before the Royal Society of Arts, London, on the 'Economic Progress of India', Sir Basil Blackett speaks of India having marched forward in the economic sense. With his various arguments he has practically misled the people of his country by giving them an exaggerated idea of the economic development of the Industries and Commerce of this country. The time when he was in India and after has seen continued depression in all spheres of development and progress. It is very difficult to understand the mentality of a man of his experience and intelligence, who stated during his term of office that India's credit here and abroad was high and that it was possible for her to borrow money for industrial needs at the lowest possible interest. Where is all that credit gone now? Who is responsible for that? The entire control is with the people of his class. No outside interference is allowed; sane advice from experienced Indians well-versed in finance, trade and the economic conditions of the country is paid no need to and the whole machinery of weakening the financial strength of India is continued un-hampered to the advantage of Britain and her commercial allies.

DISREGARD OF INDIAN INTERESTS.

The whole structure is simply guided by the whims of the Financ Member with utter disregard to Indian interests, whom they profess to serve. To-day the country has to borrow money at a high rate of interest for which the Lahore Resolution is blamed. That section of Indians who support the Government against any "disorder" wanted to know whether what these people said was correct. Instead of floating the recent loan of £6,000,000. at 99 per cent. bearing 3 per cent interest they ought to have issued it at par on 5 per cent basis and if that had proved a failure, then only these scare-mongers would have succeded in impressing the people of India that the Britisher seriously believed that any more investment in India was far from safe. On the contrary, what did we find? The loan was at once over-subscribed and began to be quoted at a premium within very few hours. The only logical conclusion we arrived at from all this is that the people in power in London, who are supposed to work for India's interest, as the self-appointed "Trustees", are simply trying to weaken us financially as much as possible, before they are compelled to allow any favourable reforms to India.

UNBEARABLE SITUATION.

Will Sir Basil give official figures as to how much actual silver rupees in value have gone from India to the British treasury for that one grant of 100 million sterling presented by the poor people of this country (Compare the gold hoarding per head in Britain of nearly Rs. 75 to that per head in India of .. ?..) to England to help her after the War? I don't think most of our people have any idea as to how much more was given away by exchange manipulation from 1/4 to 2 and more and thence to lower rates. No nation can allow foreigners, however honest and good "Trustees" they may be, to gamble at their risk so recklessly. When we think of it, it really opens the mind of most of us as to where we are being led to! How is it possible for us any longer to take such rulers at their word when we see that we are being ruined financially and crippled industrially every minute of our existence? It has become quite unbearable and unless the structure is reversed in the interests of this country, we shall see greater starvation facing our future generations.

OVERTAXED.

Poor India is taxed to the very depth of her bones and what are the benefits that she derives? Practically nil. Industry and public companies have to pay income tax and also super tax above a certain income. How can industries in their present state bear such super and other taxes when they have to fight for their very existence? The interest earned on securities is taxed and super-taxed and thus the profits,

(Continued on page 14.)

WHAT BOMBAY READ 100 YEARS AGO.

GLEANINGS FROM "BOMBAY SAMACHAR."

The "Bombay Samachar" of the 25th February 1828 published the following report of a novel invention:—

Lieutenant Ackerley of the British Ship 'Ocean' has invented a sort of safety device, which is capable of preventing capsized boats from sinking. The device consists of a long stick, which makes the overturned boat to regain its normal floating position.

Thus this safety device is a great boon to anyone who is in possession of it, for it ensures safety amidst the perils of the sea.

A telegram from Davenport states that the working of this device was demonstrated before Lord Plymouth, Lord of the Admiralty, who showed his approbation of the invention.

A boat with five persons in it was made to capsize. The stick not only re-adjusted the overturned boat, but acted as a sort of a buoy, which prevented the occupants of the boat from sinking.

GERMAN CURE FOR MADNESS.

The "Bombay Samachar" of February 25th, 1828, published the following news from Berlin dated 18th August, 1827. It had taken nearly six months for the news to travel from Berlin to Bombay.

BOMBAY SAMACHAR.
25th February, 1828.

News from Berlin dated 18th August, 1827.

It is said that there is an asylum for lunatics in Berlin, where they have invented a novel treatment of cure for lunatics who get into uncontrollable fits of madness.

Whenever one of the inmates of the asylum shows signs of getting into a rage, he is placed in a strong box which is open at the top and the box is pivoted on a nail to make it revolve quickly. After a time it is made to stop revolving. This whirling motion seems to have a beneficial effect upon the mind of the lunatic: as well as upon the heart, which beats with greater vigour; and sometimes the patient makes a vomit due to the shaking and is thus greatly relieved.

Sometimes the patient is made to sit on a revolving chair, which has a similar beneficial effect as the revolving box. In both the instances, the lunatic somehow or other regains his lucidity and balance of mind.

NOSE AS A STAKE.

The "Bombay Samachar" of March 31st, 1828, published the following strange story:—

The man who has related to us the following story is ready to swear to the truth of it. The story runs as follows:

Two friends, Kak and Greenland decided to sit down to a friendly game of gamble. Luck seemed to go wholly against Kak who lost his all in the game after a little time. So strong was the lure of the game, however, that having nothing to stake, he offered his own nose as a stake. The current of ill-luck continued to flow against him; for this time again he lost. Realising the serious mistake he had made, nothing was left him to do but to beg Greenland to show mercy to him. He asked Greenland to consider his nose as a loan for the time being to a friend. Greenland conceded to him this request.

After a few days, Kak met with a serious accident in which his nose was crushed; but happily due to the skill of a doctor the crushed nose was made whole again. When the doctor, however, presented the bill to Kak which amounted to forty shillings, as a charge for medical attendance, Kak refused to pay the doctor, saying that the nose did not belong to him but to Greenland from whom he had taken it as a loan. Strange to say, Greenland, after having put off the payment for a few days, handed over the fee to the doctor; for he believed that Kak was quite justified in not making the payment himself.

SATI IN BROACH.

The following appeared in the "Bombay Samachar" of April 28th, 1828:—

During the last four days of the week, the heat has been so great, that it has become almost unbearable. From this consistent high temperature, we may predict that the monsoon which is due to arrive forty days from hence will do so a little earlier.

A letter from Broach dated 22nd instant states that on the night of the 21st instant the well-known 'Desai' of Broach, Dolatra-eji by name, died, at the age of 80 and he was taken to the funeral pyre on the 22nd instant. His wife accompanied the funeral procession to perform the rite of 'Sati'. Permission was, of course, to be taken first from the judge of the Court, and men were sent to ask for this permission. The judge visited in person the house of the deceased 'Desai', and tried to persuade the wife to desist from doing the act. The woman, however, was quite adamant, and insisted on performing the 'sati'; and said that she would undergo the ordeal in spite

(Continued on page 14.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Their Anxious Concern.

Mr. MacDonald announced in the Commons on Wednesday the composition of the Economic Advisory Council, a body which will consist of men eminent in economics and in the world of business. The object of this gathering of all the talents will be to devise schemes for the revival of industry and to suggest legislative means for the promotion of manufactures, in many of which Britain is losing her previous premier place in the world. To this body have been appointed Trade Union leaders, the organising brains behind gigantic manufacturing concerns, as also professors of economics. Its establishment has been received with great satisfaction by business circles in Britain and this move of the MacDonald Cabinet will not be without its effect in reconciling the Liberal group heavily interested in "high finance", in the Commons to the Labour Party's social legislation. The contrast between the attitude of the Labour Government in Britain in coming to the help of industry and commerce and the apathy of the Government of India in steadily refusing assistance to indigenous industry in this country will not escape notice here.

The "Tiger's" Legacy.

Clemenceau's posthumous work, "Grandeur et Misere d'une Victoire", the Glory and Misery of Victory, should provide abundant ammunition to those who make it their business, themselves happily placed in affluent circumstances, to deny the ideal of international peace and the efforts now being made to outlaw war. The "Tiger's" caustic comment in his last volume "To the sound of the guitar at Geneva new violence is germinating in the world" expresses the realistic outlook he had upon the international policies of the period which saw him at the zenith of his power but his cynicism offers no fruitful or constructive advice to a generation which suffered the horrors of war and is anxious to say "never again." To his countrymen, athirst for victory, he was a "patriot" solely concerned with the national duty of vanquishing the "Boches". But the sum total of his achievement has been well described by an American writer who could observe the plight of Europe after the Versailles Treaty from a detached angle of vision. He remarks in a penetrating analysis of Clemencaeu's career: "The milk of human kindness seems to have formed no part of his make-up; he had only one belief—that of the survival of the fittest—and he recognised only one law—that of the jungle." His mordant wit and his shrewdness endeared him to his countrymen but they did not help in furthering the cause of human progress. He explained the delays at the Peace Conference with the caustic remark "What could I do? Placed as I was between Lloyd George who thought he was a Napoleon and Wilson who fancied himself Jesus Christ!"

The Contrast.

When the Governor of Bombay last visited Ahmedabad, it was with difficulty that the local Municipality could be persuaded to present an address to him. It did so by a narrow majority and the expenses of the address were met from private subscriptions. When, however, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President visited the city the other day, the Municipality voted him an address by a majority of 42 against 3, the minority including an Assistant Public Prosecutor, and also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 500 for the purpose. The contrast is striking and significant.

A Thought For The Day.

"Lord Salisbury (Secretary of State for India), in reply to Lord Northcote's pleading for the fulfilment of British solemn pledges (to Indians) said it was all 'political hypocrisy'".

DADABHAI NAOROJI.

Whom To Consult?

Daughter: "Mother, we must get a trip to the South of France out of father."

Mother: "All right, dear. What doctor shall we go to this time?"

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COUPON NO. 1.

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Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

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Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.

(b) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay, within fourteen days of its occurrence.

(c) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.

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RACING IN BOMBAY.

The Mount Argos Case.

(BY CERBERUS.)

I have had no occasion this season to say anything about racing in Bombay. I generally take up my pen when I have something to criticise, and when, in the interest of the sport and the public, I honestly believe that something is really wrong and ought to be rectified. In the past, my chief grouse was about the handicapping and, occasionally, with the irregular running of horses, which seemed to have been overlooked. This season we have been very fortunate in having a handicapper, who appears to be very conscientious, and who seems to know his business well. No doubt, here and there, particularly in the case of the handicapping of Arab horses, few mistakes have been made—but every body knows that it is not an easy task to allot weights to Arabs in a strictly scientific manner. Some of them have been penalized more than they should, and a few others let off lightly. These mistakes are unavoidable during the course of a long season especially when dealing with a large number of animals of this kind. The handicapper, on the whole, has done remarkably well, and I am sure he has inspired confidence in the public.

A SPLENDID LESSON.

We have only had a few cases of in and out running, thanks to the vigilance of the stewards.

I used, in the past, to lament over the laxity of the authorities, but I cannot help congratulating the present stewards on their zeal in safeguarding the sport. All this will, no doubt, restore confidence in raiing here. In our anxiety, however, to do right we are sometimes carried away, and often are liable to overstep the mark. I am afraid this has been the case with regard to Trainer Buckley, and Jockey Bowley in connection with the running of Mount Argos in the Aintree Plate on the 18th of January last. It will be remembered that immediately after that race the stewards, on the report of the handicapper, warned off Buckley and Bowley as they considered the previous runing of that gelding suspicious and unsatisfactory. I was restrained from commenting on that case as I felt that it was one of undue severity, which required careful sifting before passing any remark one way or other. I am glad I did, as my first impulse was to congratulate the stewards on the splendid lesson they have taught to those who practise the game of stopping fit horses just when they please. But I have come to know certain facts that make me feel that Buckley and Bowley may not be so guilty as the stewards think they are. In other words, there are extenuating circumstances which entitle them to a full benefit of the doubt. To begin with, the recent running of De Beers in the Grand Western Handicap throws some interesting light on this case. This becomes clearer still when we remember that on the 4th of January last De Beers, carrying 8st. 6lbs., finished about 2 lengths in front of Mount Argos, 8st. 8lbs., who was fifth after getting slowly away. When Mount Argos fourteen days later, won the Aintree Plate, the stewards, on a complaint made by the Handicapper, enquired into the running of Mount Argos in the Ayshire Plate and come to the conclusion that the gelding was deliberately stopped in that race, and peremptorily his trainer and jockey were warned off as we all know. Now, in the Grand Western Handicap, De Beers, 7st. 8lbs., (carrying 1lb. more than the weight allotted him by the handicapper) finished a long way in front of Mount Argos, 7st. 4lbs. that is to say, on 6lbs. worse terms than when they met in he Ayrshire Plate. The question then naturally arises whether Mount Argos was again deliberately stopped from winning on 6lbs. better terms. If not, how could he do it in the Ayrshire Plate?

WHY THIS HURRY?

I am one of those who always shudder at the thought of seeing any body, however humble in life, being deprived of his livelihood without very serious reason. Think of the seriousness of this step. It means, perhaps, starvation to some innocent women and children. This is clearly a painful duty that we must never do lightly without due consideration. Buckley and Bowley, I am afraid, are the victims of the righteous indignation of the stewards, acting on a momentary impulse at what they believed to be a glaring case after the report made to them by a responsible official. They will, probably, admit that they acted without the deliberate consideration such cases deserve. The accused were reported by the handicapper, who honestly thought that Mount Argos did not run as he should have done in the Ayrshire Plate fourteen days previously, and not a week or less as is the customary rule in such cases. Would the stewards, themselves, have taken any action if the handicapper did not draw their attention to it? What was their own impression of the whole affair? Is there no possibility that the handicapper might have misjudged the situation? The case becomes the more regrettable owing to the fact that the accused were not allowed to clear themselves to their satisfaction. Every accused person is entitled to that, at least. In fact, it is stated that they were not given any opportunity to tender evidence at all. The whole case was decided in great haste, and though all the stewards were present on the course, the lot of them were not called to sit to decide the matter. Was all this hurry necessary in a case of such a serious nature where the deprivation of livelihood was concerned?

It is probable that if the trainer was permitted to have a say he could put forward a powerful defence. He could bring to their notice that Mount Argos was only recently discharged from the Veterinary Hospital at Poona, and that the Veterinary Surgeon, knowing in what condition the horse was, actually complimented Buckley for getting him into condition so quickly. The horse, after the Ayrshire Plate, had a fortnight in which to improve,—an important point that seems to have been overlooked. I am sure that if the stewards were to reconsider all these points, they as fair-minded and sporting gentlemen would not hesitate to deal more leniently with these unfortunate people. Bowley had a clean slate for many years, and Buckley could certainly not have gained much by these alleged irregularities, as all his charges won at short odds on the day in question. Should the stewards decide to reopen the case their action would merit the praise of all who love fair-play, and incidentally enable two young men to rehabilitate themselves in the eyes of the racing public.

HINTS FOR RACEGOERS.

—:o:—

Horrer Likely To Pay For A Following.

(BY "PILOT".)

The results of recent meetings have made it plain that we have reached a period of the season when winners are hard to find.

The C. N. Wadia Gold Cup is the affair of most moment to-day and nine other supporting events make it an attractive card.

STAR OF ITALY and ACUMEN will fight their Eclipse Stakes' battle over again and while many favour the Rajpipla-owned horse over the shorter journey, I fancy that STAR OF ITALY will be in the dominating position again.

* * * *

Godfrey should meet with better luck in the Willingdon Plate where BALDERSTON takes the eye as the probable winner.

* * * *

TUSCULUM was finishing on in the Druids' Lodge Handicap and in a good gallop must be in the fighting.

* * * *

SCOTTISH FLAG, if well ridden, should have a big say in Division I of the Colaba Cup.

* * * *

KILDERKIN competes with a fair chance of a success and PHARE IS my idea of the probable upset.

* * * *

Harrison has a real live candidate in Division II of the Colaba Cup. This is CANTIRE who won in fluent style last week.

* * * *

ALCOR will give the best trouble that is the impression this long striding son of Pelops has given in recent essays

* * * *

JONATHAN is worth a following at a good odds.

* * * *

In the moderate crowd that will contest the Randwick Plate, I shall take sides with ANYTHING a winner over a distance at Headquarters.

* * * *

QUATRE BRAS and BLACK JEST are the most likely to fill the minor placings.

* * * *

Back APLOMA to win the Combermere Plate.

* * * *

Careful nursing of HARVARD'S early speed should see her a fighting factor

* * * *

Note FIONNUALA a fit mare and a recent winner in Calcutta.

* * * *

BUCKNELL, SAIFULDOWLA and TIGER KING should contest the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Plate and it will not surprise me if they finish in this order

* * * *

KANTAKA and GOOD TIME can have the finish of the other division to themselves.

* * * *

A likely long shot is PRINCE CHARLIE, but this one is not too game.

* * * *

FUNNY FACE at his best can take the Cumballa Plate, Division I.

* * * *

ZEEBAR must be the hardest horse to beat and ROBERT a dangerous customer

* * * *

SULTANA and LE TOUQUET should make the second division of the Cumballa Plate an interesting race.

* * * *

If there is an outsider it might will be NADIM in the Kolhapur livery

BOMBAY RACES.

—:o:—

SELECTIONS—BY "SENEX".

1-45 P.M.
The Cumballa Plate—Division II
1. LE TOUQUET
2. WARWICK
3. NADIM

2-15 P.M.
The Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Plate Division II.
1. VITA
2. KANTAKA
3. GOOD TIME

2-45 P.M.
The Combermere Plate
1. APLOMA
2. POLAND
3. HARVARD

3-15 P.M.
The Randwick Plate
1. ANYTHING
2. BLACK JEST
3. MAHABLESHWAR

3-45 P. M.
The Colaba Cup—Division II
1. BALLINALEE
2. JONATHAN
3. CANTIRE

4-15 P.M.
The Colaba Cup—Division I
1. SCOTTISH FLAG
2. CHINESE HONEYMOON
3. KILDERKIN

4-45 P.M.
The Cumballa Plate —Division I
1. FUNNY FACE
2. RIYAD II
3. ZEEBAR

5-15 P.M.
The C. N. Wadia Gold Cup.
1. STAR OF ITALY.
2. ACUMEN

5-45 P.M.
The Willingdon Plate
1. GORBIO
2. SUN ARCH
3. BALDERSTON

6-15 P.M.
The Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Plate Division I.
1. ZUMMAR
2. SAIFULDOWLA
3. SANNAM

CASE UNDER EXPLOSIVES ACT.

—:o:—

27 Young Bengalis Charged.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

With elaborate police arrangements and solemnity, befitting a state trial, the special Tribunal commenced this noon in the court of District Judge, Alipur, the case in which 27 young men mostly college students were charged under Section 120 B (conspiracy) and Explosives Act as a sequel to bomb find in North Calcutta following numerous house searches.

The venue of the present trial is changed from the hall where the historic State trials of Alipur and Dakhineswar bomb cases were held. Admission to the court was strictly regulated by cards.

The accused entered the court calmly before Mr. Banerjee, public prosecutor opened the case. The defence counsel prayed for postponement of the case. Since the announcement of the Tribunal yesterday evening the defence had little time to receive instructions from the accused and chalk out a line of defence.

The president of the Tribunal wanted to hear the objection after opening the case.

The Public Prosecutor in a lengthy opening address said the present conspiracy case could be traced back to October 1928, which was planned by ringleaders Satish Pakrash and Niranjan Sengupta who were interned in the same jail. The plan of revolution was laid on a wide scale with the help of discontented youths.

IMPRESSIONABLE YOUTHS.

After release they carried on a persistent leaflet propaganda to instil into the minds of impressionable youths the message of revolution and the cult of violence. With this end they started preparing bombs for purpose of killing high officcials. Haunts of activities of group was in Calcutta and primarily in Barisal which alone accounted 20 of the accused. One accused Dharanikanta Bose made a confession before the Magistrate on the 1st January in which he described how he was recruited by Ramen and was given to read Dan Breen's book, "My fight for Irish Freedom." Dharani was told that Ramen and his party were collecting arms ammunition and explosive substances for making the country free. Romen subsequently showed Dharani a revolver and taught him how to use it. Romen brought two persons to Dharani at different times for shelter. One is Suresh said to be the accused in the Puthia Mail Robbery The public prosecutor had not concluded when the court rose for lunch.—Free Press.

SEE THE RACE

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WESTERN INDIA TENNIS.

Brooke-Edward Gets Fright.

BOMBAY PLAYER EXTENDS CALCUTTA [illegible]TION

There were seventeen matches down for decision in the Western India Tennis Tournament on Friday, when the courts were occupied right throughout the two and a half hours allotted for play. One of the matches had to be played on the Bombay Gymkhana Courts, and the organisers of the Tournament were sorely taxed to get through the programme according to schedule. A large number of tennis enthusiasts turned up to see the Calcutta player Brooke-Edwards in action. It transpired that he had been travelling, and his game was rather shaky in consequence. Harvey gave the Calcutta man a hard fight, and went down fighting. Brooke-Edwards has a very severe service, and his volleying powers and sound ground strokes enabled him to pull through two sets. Harvey secured two games in the first set by pertinacity and great activity. He captured four games in the second and took the set to several dences before capitulating.

Olivares, the veteran Spanish Davis Cup player, attempted to come back after several years' absence from first class tennis. He was unfortunately handicapped by an injury to his foot, but played pluckily and showed that he is still a force to be reckoned with. He exploited the cut shot and lob against Ranga Rao to great purpose losing after the first had reached fourteen games and the second twelve.

A bloodless victory in the Mixed Doubles was won by Andrews and Mrs. Covell when they disposed of Talyarkhan and Miss Talyarkhan in two love sets. Andrews played a punishing game, but Mrs. Covell was [illegible] pressive as she used to [illegible] took's win over A. C. Pere[illegible] of real merit. The Parsi [illegible] lost one set, but always had [illegible] upper hand.

Keen play was witnessed in the Men's Doubles when Limbdi and Ranga Rao shared one set each against Naoroji and Kamruddin. The latter pair played enterprising tennis, and combined much better. Owing to fading light the match had to be postponed.

Wagle and Miss Rao were a stronger pair against Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, but the latter fought it out to the end.

The following are the results:—

Ranga Rao beat Olivares 8-6, 7-5.

Wagle and Miss Rao beat Mr. and Mrs. Phillips 6-3, 6-1.

Fox beat Banker 6-2, 6-3.

Brooke-Edwards beat Harvey 6-2, 6-4.

Andrews and Mrs. Covell beat Talyarkhan and Miss Talyarkhan 6-0, 6-0.

Suntook beat A. C. Pereira 6-1, 2-6, 6-1.

D. G. Desai beat R Gazdar 6-4, 6-4.

Flanagan beat J. B. Desai 3-6, 6-4, W-O.

D. M. Khatau beat F. E. Vakil 7-5, 6-3.

Mrs. MacDougall beat Mrs. Mackenzie 3-1, 6-2.

Brough and Mrs. Davidson beat Mr. F. E. and Mrs. B. H. Vakil 6-3, 6-0.

Shellenberger and Thach beat R. Gazdar and A. N. Other 6-4, 6-2.

G. Limbdi and Ranga Rao v. Kamruddin and Naoroji 1-1 to be continued.

Mrs. Clayton and Mrs. Corbet Wright 5-7, 6-3, 6-3.

STOP THIS SLANDERING CAMPAIGN!

6,000 Leningrad Scientists' Revolt.

PROTEST AGAINST LIES MANUFACTURING FACTORIES OF W. EUROPE & AMERICA.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Moscow.—The Association of Scientific Workers, on behalf of 6,000 Leningrad scientists, has appealed to the intelligentsia of Western Europe and America to protest against the campaign of lies and slander directed against the Soviet in capitalist circles.—Reuter.

HUNGER STRIKERS PUNISHED.

—:o:—

Solitary Cells Their Fate.

BAREILLY CITY, Feb. 14.

It is understood that four Kakori prisoners who resumed hunger strike on Feb. 7 have now been removed to solitary cells and deprived of all privileges including books and light. Their condition is getting worse every day and heavy loss of weight is reported.—Free Press.

RUSSIA'S "WRETCHED PEASANT."

—:o:—

Protest Against Alleged Persecution.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

"Religious persecution" and "Economic repression of the wretched peasant" received prominence to-day in the Lords debating negotiations in connection with Anglo-soviet commercial treaty. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Norwich protested against the persecutions. The former said that unless persecution abated he was bound again to call attention of the country to it.

Lord Parmoor for Government while emphasising the difficulties and the dangers of interfering in Russian domestic affairs and the difficulty of securing authentic information, gave an assurance that Mr. Henderson would do his utmost to get "this horror" mitigated.—Reuter.

TAGORE AS AGRICULTURIST.

His Glowing Tribute To Peasants.

INDIAN'S AIM IN LIFE.

SANTINIKETAN, Feb. 12.

The annual Utsava at Sriniketan has been performed as usual with beautiful ceremony, music, and a unique exhibition of the local industrial products as well as of arts and crafts which formed its special feature. This year the festival has been specially successful owing to the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Elmhirst who have recently come here from England.

The morning functions began with hymns and songs and then followed an inspiring address by Rabindra Nath Tagore.

Mr. Elmhirst in a moving speech emphasised the need of close co-operation between welfare and wisdom in our work, so that the best gifts of science and pilosophy may be harmonised for creative liberation of human civilisation. The exhibition was then opened by Mrs. L. K. Elmhirst after a graceful speech in which she expressed her appreciation of the reconstructive work being done at Sriniketan under the direct guidence of Mr. and Mrs Rabindranath Tagore.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore delivered the following speech at the Rural Reconstruction Conference which was opened by Governor of Bengal at Sriniketan yesterday afternoon:—

From my young days two things deeply troubled me, one was our education which has the minimum value of life in it and is devoted of true interest in knowledge and culture, and another our village life which has lost most of its living element and been reduced to mere agricultural drudgery,—cheerless, vigourless and without the inspiration of mind. Our educational life whose centre is the town and our community life whose centre is the village, both are like riverbeds whose living water has lost its current and depth and sparkle, and is liable to become unwholesome, and the pain of such imperishment of soul in our country brought me out from the seclusion of my literary vocation and compelled me, in spite of my meagre means and unresponsive surroundings to establish this institution, one part of which is concerned in education proper and the other in the village reconstruction work though they are vitally and intimately related.

SRINIKETAN.

Our Rural Reconstruction work which bears the name Sriniketan was started with the idea that the village in India never can be benefitted by charity or desultory instruction from outside, but its ebbing vitality must have its full streams of energy restored to it and its life's functions must work from within.

With this object in view after a long period of strenuous effort several villages in this neighbourhood have at last grouped themselves round this centre in Surul. It has taken a long time for us to win their confidence and when they had undoubted proofs that we were their friends who had no other purpose in befriending them than their own betterment, they have joined us as co-workers fighting Malaria, improving their roads, developing co-operative medical help and assistig in various other ways themselves and their neighbours.

FORMERLY AND NOW.

In former days our villages mostly depended for their welfare upon the few well-to-do members of their community who owned the responsibility of their wealth and voluntarily submitted themselves to indirect taxation which very often ran to an extravagant length. It gave them prestige and they aspired to win their distinction in society and titles of honour by their open-handed generosity: the titles which they prized more than those from their rulers. In those days wealth in spite of its personal limits truly belonged to the society and therefore, the interchange of social service and social distinction between the receiver and donor of help took away all indignity from the gift that came to the people from the men of substance. But that condition has been changed and those who are best able to help the community are attracted to the towns, and the natural irrigation of village welfare has been diverted to a channel which in most part is wastefully unproductive. Wealth has become individualistic in character and any occasional charity flowing from it cannot but humiliate its objects and demoralise those who indulge in the luxury of benevolence.

RACE OF LIFE.

Therefore, now the time has come when the villagers must adjust their minds to the spirit of the present age or they are sure to be defeated in the race of life. It is woefully evident that the dusk of doom is over these villages that we see around us, the joy of existence is lost for them and the power to resist evils of all kinds.

It is our mission to hearten them, to strengthen their trust in themselves, and to urge them to take up their destiny in their own hands with an intelligent spirit of determination. In the task that we have taken up of making whole the disrupted communal life, of harmonising the divergence between town and village, between classes and masses, we feel no partialities, we acknowledge no antagonism, but eagerly grasp the extended hand of fellowship, wheresoever and by whomsoever offered. It is our special endeavour to reconcile the opposites that beset our worldly life at every turn creating dissensions which humanity in its progress must heal if it would survive.

Being confident that we have made a proper beginning which has a promise of growth in it, I have had no hesitation in inviting Your Excellencies to take part in its anniversary celebration and to claim from the Government an active sympathy which I strongly hope we deserve. I thank Your Excellencies for so kindly responding to our request to participate in our festival.

I take this opportunity also to introduce to you my friends Mr. and Mrs. Elmshirst but for whose very able collaboration and generous help our work would remain stunted and with a feeble chance of fruitfulness.—Free Press.

STRIKE CONTINUES IN FULL FORCE.

(Continued from page 16.

compromise is arrived at. Neither we nor the workers want to break our pledge.

JOIN IN THE FRAY.

Our fight is non-violent and is based on non-violence in thought, word and deed, and suffering and soul-force. So far my brave G I P Railway Workers have proved to the World that they have completely succeeded in carrying on the struggle in a peaceful manner. The G I P Railway Workers are not fighting for themselves but for seven lakhs of Railway Workers. I, therefore, appeal to all Railway Workers not to stand aloof at this critical juncture and watch the fight from a safe distance but join the battle immediately and do not allow the G I P Rly. workers to be crushed. The defeat of the G I P Rly. Workers will be the defeat of all the Railway workers. It is therefore the duty of all Railway workers to help the G I P Railway Workers by money, by sympathetic strike of one day and eventually a General strike of all Railway Workers after giving the 14 days' notice.

I am glad to note that the North Western Railway Workers under the advice of my friend Mr. M. A. Khan are preparing to join the battle soon. I hope that my B B & C I Railway Workers will also plunge into the fight as quickly as possible by giving the 14 days' notice to their Agent. So I do expect the E I Railway and other Railway Workers to join the battle. Let the battle be on all fronts. I also specially appeal to my comrades of the G I P Staff Union to sink all their personal differences and quarrels with Comrade Ruiker or anybody and leaving aside all notions of prestige, insult, or what not, join the battle after giving the 14 days' notice as suggested by Comrade S. C. Joshi.

I once again, appeal to my Parsi, European, and Anglo-Indian Sisters to persuade their husbands to join the struggle, which is a struggle for right against might. In the last battle of Trafalgar Lord Nelson said as follows: "England expects every man to do his duty." In the same way I say to all Railway Workers, "G I P Railwaymen's Union expects every Railwayman whether he be Hindu, Mussalman, Parsi, Christian, Jew, European or Anglo-Indian, to do his duty by joining this fight.

KALYAN STRIKERS FIRM

(From a Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Feb. 14.

A big procession of the Railway workers of Kalyan, led by Mr. G. Railwaymen's Union, Kalyan centre, and Dr. Govande, strolled through the Kalyan streets on Wednesday the 13th instant. When the procession reached Babusaheb Phadke's Wada the red flag was garlanded by the Kalyan citizens and Dr. Govande in an eloquent speech warned the Agent of the G.I.P. Railway and the Government that the workers are determined to fight to the finish and they will never slacken their resolve until they get their demands are fulfilled.

"LOYAL" STAFF FED UP!

—:o:—

Authorities At Their Wit's End

Mr. R. S. Ruiker, M.A., LL.B., President, G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union, has issued the following statement to the Press, in connection with the strike:—

"The strike on the G.I.P. Railway is fast spreading. Every day news is coming that new centres have joined the strike. Murtizapur has already fallen in line; and there is complete strike there. Shegaon to Chandua has now completely struck work. Amraoti citizens have fully supported the strikers. The strike position at all other centres has remained firm and the workers are in no mood to resume duty. The news about Nasik, Nagpur and other centres published in certain papers, that the strikers have resumed work is misleading and Mr. Naidoo, Pleader, Nagpur, has written from Nagpur that the situation is very encouraging and that the Railway workers are determined to continue the strike.

AT SHOLAPUR AND BHOPAL.

Three Railway workers are reported to have been evicted at Sholapur from their quarters, by the help of the Magistrate. Bhopal centre reports, that one railway inspector is kicking and abusing the strikers; but still the workers there, have observed complete non-violence. Mr. Risbud, Pleader, Bhusawal, reports that Mrs. Bhat has done splendid work there and about 3000 Railway workers have struck work and more are expected to join; even sweepers are expected to join the strikers at Bhusaval. No proper lights are available at Bhusawal station. Pawarkhera, Budhani, Hoshangabad, Midghat, Burkhera, Amla, Junnerdeo, Betur stations in Jhansi Division are completely on strike, and trains there are working without any lights. Station workers, are not allowed to come out of the station premises and are supplied with food etc. in the Railway premises, and are practically kept prisoners. **Mr. Purandare, the General Secretary of our Union has gone on hunger-strike, for the strikers' cause** The decision of the B.B. & C.I. Railway workers to go on strike, in sympathy with the G.I.P. Railway workers has added to the already overflowing enthusiasm of the strikers.

RELIEF TO THE NEEDY.

The Union intends very shortly to give relief to the strikers who are in need of it; and collections have already been started by the Union volunteers. Three volunteers have been arrested at Ghatkoper, for rioting and they have not been released on bail; they will be put on their trial at Kurla. The usual meetings of the strikers were held at Parel, Bori Bunder, and Messrs. Riuker, Risbud of Bhusawal, Jinwala, Joshi, Zulmiram and others exhorted the way workers to continue the strike.

AUTHORITIES AT WIT'S END.

The introduction of a few black legs has not enabled the Railway Officials to improve the working of the railway; it is very reliably understood that the Railway officials are at their wit's end, as to how to maintain even the present irregular working any longer. The loyal staff is tired and fed up and has been putting pressure on their bosses to have a compromise with the Union; the railway is losing very heavily since the strike on the 4th; but the false idea of prestige on the part of some very important local Railway Officials is standing in the way of an honourable compromise.

PLEA FOR COCILIATION BOARD

—:o:—

IRON MERCHANTS APPROACH COMMERCE MEMBER.

BOMBAY, Feb. 14.

The Bombay Iron Merchants Association has sent the following telegram to the Commerce Member of the Government of India, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, in regard to the situation created by the G. I. P. Railway strike:—

"Strike situation very serious. Goods traffic dislocated Strongly urge Government interviene by the appointment of Conciliation Board. Delay causes great losses to commercial interest".—Free Press.

SHOLAPUR FIRM.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Feb. 14.

After the daily meeting of the strikers, fresh assurances were taken to continue the strike. At 11 a.m. the District Magistrate, City Magistrate and Railway Sub-Inspector came with full Police force and evacuted two rooms of the levermen and one room of the K. Phadke, President, G.I.P. fireman. Great sensation prevalled amongst the strikers.

Mr. Bhuskute exhorted them to remain strictly non-violent. The strikers are firm and resolved to continue the strike, come what may.

E. I. UNION REFUSES HELP.

—:o:—

General Secretary E. I. Railway Union writes that his Union is not helping the G. I. P. Railway authorities during the strike.

ITARSI MEN DETERMINED.

ITARSI, Feb. 12.

(From A Correspondent.)

Ever since the strike has begun the enthusiasm of the strikers is increasing day by day they are firm, in spite of the administration's threat of dismissal and evection of strikers from railway quarters. The strikers are determined to fight to success and they are sure they will win the fight. Daily, huge processions are being taken round important streets with their flags and shouting for workers Victory.

The strikers have all along kept non-violence as their creed and have not given the least chance for complaint either to the Railway authorities or to the Police. In fact both officers admire the manner in which the strikers are maintaining order and peace. Out Station workers are not allowed to come out of the Railway premises but are given food and are provided with second class carriages for rest.

"GENERAL IMPROVEMENT MAINTAINED," SAYS AGENT.

BOMBAY, Feb. 14.

The following press note is issued from the Agent's Office G. I. P. Railway at 13|45 hours to-day:—

"The general improvement in the position reported yesterday has been maintained."—A. P.

INDIA'S CRUSHING FOREIGN TRADE.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1

say that the so-called productive investments themselves have not been among the contributory causes of a top-heavy administration? The matter, however, requires a much more detailed examination than I can attempt within the short time at my disposal. Whatever our corresponding investments in India, whether productive or unproductive, the fact remains that we are not in a position at present to meet our liabilities.

But what is our position? It is this. We are not in a position today to pay off our debts or even to discharge our annual liability. To talk of finding a surplus for investments abroad under the circumstances will be simply an absurdity. We have been having recourse to the foreign market for more than 70 years, and yet so little is our strength or stamina to-day that we cannot think of being able to stand without that crutch or do without fresh borrowing every year.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The Viceroy in declaring open the proceedings of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry warmly echoed the satisfaction expressed by Mr. Birla at the admission of Indian firms to commercial organisations in London and added: "Such a spirit of co-operation between British and Indian commercial interests is essential to further the development of Indian commerce and industry and I am glad that I should have been able to play some small part in this matter."

TRADE DEPRESSION.

As regards trade conditions the Viceroy said: "Forces world-wide in character have exercised a depressing effect on trade in general and the outlook for Indian trade and commerce is at present less favourable than it was a year ago." There was one exception to the present somewhat unfavourable outlook. Recently conditions in coal trade had exhibited marked improvement. Total shipments of coal from Kidderpore Docks for cargo and bunkers had risen steadily from one and a half million tons in 1924-25 to nearly three and quarter million tons in 1928-29.

INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

The Viceroy announced that a scheme had been prepared for the appointment of Indian Trade Commissioners at Hamburg, Milan, New York, Durban, Mombasa and Alexandria, and it was also proposed to appoint a Deputy Director of Commercial Intelligence at Bombay for the work of Trade Commissioners would centre chiefly round the expansion of India's export trade in cotton piece-goods.

"If we are to reap the full benefit of their labour," continued His Excellency, "it is essential that we should have a commercial in intelligence officer at Bombay who will be in direct contact both with exporting houses and Trade Commissioners. I feel little doubt that this overseas trade organisation will be of material assistance in the development of India's export trade."

ACCOUNTANCY BOARD.

You may remember that on the last occasion on which I had the pleasure of addressing your Federation I referred to the formation of an Indian Accountancy Board and I hope that during the present session of the Assembly legislation may be passed to give effect to the scheme. Ultimate aim of Government is to build up in India an association or associations of accountants of the same standing and reputation as the principal institutes and societies of accountants in the United Kingdom and it is hoped that constitution of an accountancy board will prepare the way for the establishment of an association or associations of this nature.

VICEROY'S OPTIMISM.

Referring to Mr. Birla's sombre picture of the general financial situation in India His Excellency said: "No one can deny that India has large foreign liabilities but such foreign liabilities are no evidence of weakness in the financial position of a country in the early stages of development. "With the assistance of imported capital India has acquired assets in the shape of railways, irrigation works, factories and other enterprises of which the value is considerably in excess of her liabilities. I will mention only one fact to indicate that the real resources of India are not so inadequate as has been suggested by your President.

Since 1900 the value of India's net imports of gold has been nearly 400 million pounds and of silver 350 million pounds and India is still importing gold at the rate of about 15 million pounds per annum and silver at the rate of seven and a half million pounds. It is surely unreasonable to suggest that a country which has an enormous stock of gold and silver and which is still drawing gold and silver in considerable quantities from the rest of the world is so weak as to be unable to meet its foreign liabilities.

FINANCIAL POSITION SOUND.

The President's view that our failure to discharge our annual obligations is having the effect of causing India's debt to increase at an undesirable rate appears on all evidence to be contrary to actual facts. I would maintain therefore that the financial position of India is sound and that there are no substantial grounds for the President's anxiety. I would go further and appeal to those who hold responsible public positions in India to endeavour to allay rather than to use language which may have the effect of encouraging a feeling of disquiet at a time when she especially needs the confidence of the rest of the world. It is right that Indians should strive to make their country, as it can be made, economically strong and independent but I believe that leaders of economic opinion in India can best do this and can best encourage productive enterprise not only by exaggerating the difficulties but by witnessing the solid grounds which exist for reasonable optimism."—A. P.

DIXIT GETS ONE YEAR.

—:o:—

For His Speech "Breathed Hatred."

CALCUTTA. Feb. 14.

Devananda Dixit, Assistant Secretary, Burrabazar Hindu Maha Sabha, is sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for his speech in connection with the Kakori Day celebration. The Magistrate in pronouncing the judgment said that the speech breathed hatred against the Government and was a direct incitement to revolutionary spirit.

The accused received the sentence calmly but with loud shouts of "Long live revolution", etc.

It is reported that Devananda Dixit has resorted to hunger-strike in jail since yesterday.—Free Press.

C. K. N. AND SONS VERSUS CENTRAL BANK

—:o:—

High Court Sets Aside Sessions Judgment.

MADRAS, Feb. 13.

A full Bench of the Madras High Court delivered judgment to-day setting aside the conviction and sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment passed by Mr. Justice Eddy at the last Criminal Sessions on Sundaresa Iyer of Messrs. C. K. N. and Sons, groundnut merchants, on a charge of cheating the Central Bank of India. The accused was acquitted.—A. P.

NEW THAKORE SAHEB.

—:o:—

He Holds Darbar.

(Western India Press Agency.)

RAJKOT, Feb. 14.

The customary Darbar of the new Thakore Saheb Dharmendrasinji of Rajkot was held at noon in Darbargadh and after presentation of 'najrana' by the officers of the State Bhayats and leading citizens, the representatives of the States of Bhavnagar, Morvi, Gondal, Wankaner, Palitana, Jasdan, Lathi and Virpur presented 'poshaks' to the Thakore Saheb.

Government decision in the Rajkote State affairs has not yet been known.

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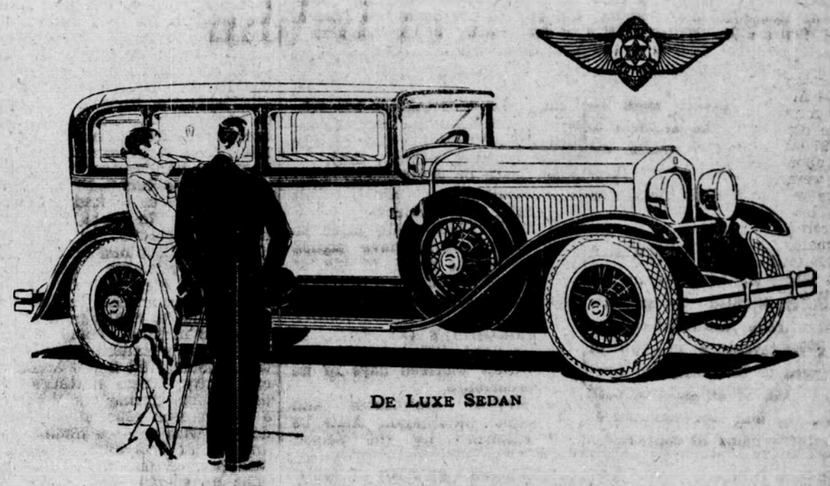

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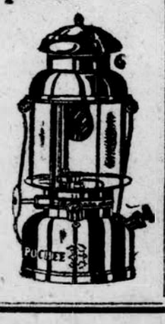

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"SEEMING IN CONSISTENCIES."

Mahatmaji Explains His Stand.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

Thus writes Sjt. Trivikramrav, a Bezwada barrister:

"I feel that there is a good deal of inconsistency in your fight for Independence and the eleven ponts of your minimum demand outlined in "Young India" of recent date, to realise all of which the legislatures have to be used as instruments. The plea for boycott of legislatures put forward by you falls flat and carries no conviction to the public in view of your 'latest demand.' Having urged the boycott of the Round Table Conference, what purpose would it serve to re-open negotiations with the Viceroy? Is it not weakness on your part and are you not grievously letting down those who look to you for guidance?

"There is also, to my mind, inconsistency in your advocating on the one hand resignation of the seats from legislatures and retaining on the other membership in local bodies. If Legislative Councils were toys and failed to be of use to the country, the local bodis also failed in an equal if not in a larger measure. The association of Congressmen with the local bodies and the Councils had been responsible for many an evil and an abuse in which the Congressmen had their shameful part of play. Both local bodies and legislatures were places where power was not delegated to the people's representatives. One was ridden by an irresponsive ministry and the other by an irremovable executive. Both were under the despotic heel of bureaucracy. What good then is there in retaining despotism in one form while objecting to it in another? It is likely and quite possible that you do not favour the local bodies too: but one is inclined to feel that you are giving your tacit approval to such a policy by keeping your close connection with the Congress resolutions. We expect your leadership to be dynamic and not vacillating, glorying in one moment over the prospect of freedom and its struggle, and putting forward in another moment demands that would not do credit even to the most hesitant petitioner of the Liberal persuasion If you are unable, in spite of your furious thinking, to evolve a programme that will be consistent, it is time that you discarded the function of leading the masses and the country to Swarajya".

WHOLLY CONSISTENT.

Some others have also written much in the same fashion. I must admit my many inconsistencies. But since I am called 'Mahatma' I might well endorse Emerson's saying that 'foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds.' There is, I fancy, a method in my inconsistencies. In my opinion there is a consistency running through my seeming inconsistencies, as in nature there is a unity running through seeming diversity.

Boycott of legisatures is wholly consistent with the demand for the reforms suggested in the eleven points. I would myself sit if need be in a legislature in which the passage of the reforms is assured. But the existing legislatures are powerless to pass most of those measures if any at all. I have not said that the struggle for Independence is to cease the moment eleven points are gained. What I have said is, that if they are gained, the Congress will lift the ban on the Conference and that civil disobedience will be suspended. The points were mentioned in order to prevent the misconception that the Viceroy's speech had given rise to. Even an Independence constitution is not an end in itself. Independence is wanted in order to remove the grievous defects of the present rule. Independence means at least those eleven points, if it means anything at all to the masses, the man in the street. Mere withdrawal of the English is not Independence. It means the consciousness in the average villager that he is the maker of his own destiny, he is his own legislator through his chosen representatives. The eleven points are some of the vital tests of the villagers' authority. The very letter of the Bezwada barrister shows how necessary it was to clear the issue. By mentioning the eleven points I have given a body in part to the elusive word Independence. I should be prepared to reconsider my attitude towards the legislatures if the legislators can accomplish the things covered by the eleven points. And if they are covered, I should have no hesitation in advising Congress representation at the Conference where Independence could be made the basis. For I do conceive the possibility of a Conference even for discussing an Independence Constitution.

SHORTCOMINGS.

As to the local bodies, I am aware of my weakness. I have little faith in their substantial usefulness. I admit that they have led to bad blood and disgraceful wrangling. But one cannot take things by storm in a vast body like the Congress. There is no question now of capturing local bodies. A wise and selfless man, when he finds that he can render no service through these bodies, will retire from them as, did Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai and Babu Rajendraprasad.

As for my leadership, if I have it, it has not come for any seeking, it is a fruit of faithful service. A man can as little discard such leadership as he can the colour of his skin. And since I have become an integral part of the nation, it has to keep me with all my faults and shortcomings, of some of which I am painfully conscious and of many others of which candid critics, thanks be to them, never fail to remind me. Of this however I am certain, that if they and those who would never criticise me will have the patience to understand my programme and have the steadfastness to follow it, Purna Swaraj is near.

DON'T MAKE STRONG SPEECHES.

—:o:—

Sir Cowasji Warns Indian Leaders.

The annual general meeting of the Bank of India Ltd. was held on Thursday in the bank's premises Sir Cowasji Jehangir presiding. The directors' report for the year ending 31st December 1929 inter alia stated that the profit including carried forward come to Rs. 22,35,957-12-6 and a dividend of 10 per cent. was proposed to a declared.

In July last a branch of the Bank was opened at Poona where a small Local Committee presided over by my friend and colleague Sir Dinshaw Petit has been established.

It is our intention to open a Sub-Office in Poona City in the near future. The Branches at Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Bullion Exchange continue to function satisfactorily and profitably. I must record my appreciation as well as that of my colleagues, and I trust that of the shareholders, of the good work done by the Local Committees at Calcutta and Ahmedabad. The Branch at Bandra is making progress and will, I hope, come on to a profitable earning basis this year.

The continued depression in the Textile Industry accompanied, of course, by a steady decline not only in share values but in property values is a source of very grave anxiety to the Directorate and to the Management to the Bank. The fall in prices of gilt edged securities is also a very serious matter; some years ago there was a substantial surplus in our investments, this surplus which was not regarded as actual profit, gradually disappeared and at the close of the year under review it was necessary to make a provision for depreciation in order to bring the Investments to a figure within the market rate.

I feel that in previous years some few shareholders have considered the Directors were ultra cautious in not recommending a higher dividend—I feel quite sure to-day that every shareholder will agree as to the wisdom of and in fact to the necessity for such a policy.

It is unusual for me at these meetings to discuss matters not actually concerned with the Balance Sheet and Report but in view of the exceedingly serious position of the Cotton Mills—and we are concerned directly or indirectly with the majority of the cotton mills on this side of India—I desire to record my opinion and that of my colleagues, which is that adequate protection must be granted, and granted at once, if this City and Island of Bombay are to recover from their present state of distress bordering on collapse.

WARNING TO ADVANCED PARTY

While it is outside my sphere to enter into the arena of politics, I should like to express the hope that the leaders of what I may call the advanced party will refrain from action and from speech which may bring confusion and disturbance upon the trade, commerce, the finance and upon the credit of this great country of India whose continued advancement is our greatest ambition.

Mr. F. E. Dinshaw seconded the proposition and it was carried unanimously. Dividend as recommended by the directors was approved. Sir Joseph Kay and Sir Dinshaw Petit were elected directors for the ensuing year and Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. and Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co. auditors.

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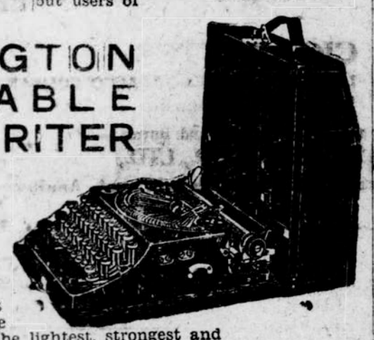

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EARLY BRITISH ADMINISTRATION.

—:o:—

How It Was Conducted In Bombay.

THEN TOO THE PRESIDENCY WAS BANKRUPT!

Under the auspices of the Bombay Historical Society, Mr. A. F. M. Abdul Ali, Curator, Imperial Records, Calcutta, and Secretary, Indian is Historical Records Commission, read paper on the "Early British Administration in Bombay", at the Prince of Wales Museum, on Wednesday evening, Rev. Father H. Heras presided.

I should ask you to bear in mind that Bombay was an independent Presidency till 1773 when by virtue of the Regulating Act the supremacy of the Government of Calcutta over the other Presidencies was definitely settled. A President and Council could be suspended by the Governor General and Council.

The plan submitted for improvement proposed the appointment in Calcutta of a Postmaster General on Rs. 500 a month and a Deputy on Rs. 250 a month, a Naib on Rs. 100 each with a staff of inferior servants. The "daks" were to be formed into four divisions viz.:—(i) Calcutta to Ganjam, (ii) Calcutta to Patna (iii) Patna to Benares and such further distances to be determined later, and (iv) Calcutta to Dacca.

All letters except those on the public services were to bear postage. The postage on inland letters was to be paid at the following rates:—

Single letters for every 100 miles, 2 annas.

Double letters in proportion according to their weight.

POSTAGE.

It was hoped that letters between Bombay and Masulipatam would be carried in 12 days and between Bombay and Calcutta in 26 days between Bombay and Madras 17 days. The postage of a single letter weighing 2-1/2 rupees or tolah from Bombay to Calcutta would amount to 25 annas and to Madras 18 annas. The Postmasters were particularly enjoined not to receive letters containing jewels or articles of value and endanger the safety of the post.

In March 1790 it was decided to despatch in future two mails from Calcutta to Bombay each week, on Mondays and Thursdays and the Governments of Bombay and Madras were asked to arrange for two weekly despatches from their presidencies.

In 1797 the Government of Bombay appointed a Committee to find out the best possible mode of conducting correspondence between India and England through the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea. As a result of their deliberations an overland mail was established.

FIRST LOAN.

In 1777 Bombay's bonded debt amounted to more than thirty lakhs of rupees. The President and Council informed the Government of Bengal that the capital of this debt was annually increasing by the accumulation of an interest of 9 per cent. They asked for assistance from Bengal to pay off the debt. The Government at Bengal replied that they had already made a reference to the Court of Direcors on the subject.

BANKRUPT GOVERNMENT.

In 1797 understanding that the Supreme Government had authorised the Government of Bombay to open a 12 per cent loan. Forbes Smith and Company and several other commercial firms of Bombay with a view "to prevent recourse being had to this plan" which in their opinion would have pernicious consequences to public and private credit, offered the Bombay authorities a voluntary loan of ten lakhs of rupees on certain conditions." The offer was accepted subject to the approval of the Supreme Government. In a letter dated the 4th December of that year the Government at Bengal asked the local Government not to receive any further sums from the merchants on the terms of their proposal, but to open a 12 per cent loan immediately. They also pointed out in that letter that the drafts from Bombay had for some months past exceeded their means of answering them; and asked the Bombay Government not to draw upon them for a larger sum at a time than two lakhs of rupees. Next year the Government of Bombay had to ask its Accountant General to consider ways and means.

JUSTICE THEN AND NOW.

By the charter granted to the Company by Charles II in April 1661. The King gave the Governor of the settlements authority to "Judge all persons belonging to the said Governor and Company or that should live under them in all causes, whether civil or criminal, according to the laws of the Kingdom and to execute judgment accordingly". In the early days at each place the Mayor and Aldermen were to constitute a Mayor's Court with civil jurisdiction, subject to appeal to the Governor or President in Council and a further appeal in more important cases to the King in Council. The Governor or President and the five Seniors of the Council were to be Justices of the Peace and were to hold quarter sessions four times in the year with jurisdiction over all offences except high treason. A Supreme Court was established at Calcutta by the Regulating Act of 1773. Bombay however, had to wait for one till the Act of 1823 authorised the grant of a charter for it.

THEN JUDES WERE INDEPENDENT.

During the Quarter Sessions held at Bombay in the months of July and November of 1787 some proceedings occurred that were "considered of so singular a nature" as to induce the Government of Bombay to send a summary of them to the Governor General and Council "soliciting their advice to that of their Lordships the Judges upon it".

GOVERNOR SNUBBED.

They did not, therefore, think themselves at liberty to request the opinion of the Judges if they should see any objection to delivering it, but in a contrary event the Governor General and Council should be obliged by the favour of the communication of the Judges that they might be transmitted to Bombay.

The proceedings related to an indictment brought against one Mr. Johnstone by the Grant Jury of Bombay for a libel against Captain Kerr and the gentlemen of the Grand Jury. In reply the Judges (R. Chambers, J. Hyde and W. Jones) wrote on the 11th September of that year that they could not on that occasion afford the desired assistance to the Bombay Government. They remarked that they had thought it not improper to give extra judicial opinion on general questions respecting the rights of powers of Government either at Calcutta or at any other Presidency in cases where danger or great inconvenience to the public must otherwise have ensued from a reference to England for directions, but that a Court of Justice sitting on the other side of India, should wait for and receive instructions with regard to the exercise of its judicial functions, in particular causes actually depending, was neither proper nor easily practicable.

SHADES OF NUNDKUMAR.

On 24th October 1792 the Government of Bombay referred two other cases of the Quarter Sessions for the opinion of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Calcutta. In the first case one Muhammad Salay was convicted by the Jury of foregery on a bill of exchange. The prisoner pleaded in arrest of judgment that he was ignorant of English laws and statutes against forgery and that they did not extend to India. The second case was one of house breaking and theft. The Jury acquitted the principal but found the accessory Ramnath Sitaram Bhat guilty. The Government at Calcutta referred the cases to the Advocate General by the Bombay Government.

In giving his opinion on the first case the Advocate General, Mr. W. Burroughs, after discussing at length the proceedings remarked that the question was of supreme importance in every commercial country on which different opinions had been entertained, and various discussions had taken place since the execution of Maharaja Nanda Kumar. Had it them occurred for the first time he should without hesitation have declared his opinion to be that the English law on the subject did not extend to this country and that Muhammad Salay could not lawfully suffer under it. In differing, as he did, on this point from the judges who pronounced the sentence against Nandakumar he would have felt great diffidence had he not good reason to believe that the Court was on that occasion divided and that the majority of the present Judges concurred with his opinion. In the second case he advised that the verdict against Ramnath Sitaram Bhat should be set aside.

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or day use

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TREATMENT OF SMALLPOX.

Evils Of Vaccination.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in Young India:—

Friends have pressed me to publish the modes of the treatment of smallpox patients. The Udyoga Mandir has not escaped the infection. There have been in all seven cases in the Mandir. One has proved fatal. It is possible to say that that case was not treated like the rest. It was an early case, and I feel guilty of having shown want of firmness. Contrary to my conviction the girl remained without hydropathic treatment and was permitted even to take solid food. The treatment adopted in the cases that have recovered or that I hope will recover was:

1. Complete rest;
2. Free ventilation;
3. Light received through a red medium;
4. No solid food and milk diluted with equal quantity of water when there was no fever, otherwise orange juice or dried grapes juice;
5. Occasional opening medicine and regular enema;
6. Wetsheetpack. Rolling the patient in a sheet wrung out of cold water and put between blankets till perspiration.

During the 1915 epidemic I had two very serious cases of confluent smallpox. I knew nothing then of red light treatment. In the 1916 cases the boys were given a bath daily with hot water in which neem leaves were boiled. This was regarded by me somewhat a substitute for Condy's fluid. After convalescence the boys were stronger than before.

NEEDS FOR BATHS.

The treatment given in a book called Why Vaccinate, by Harold W. Whiston, price 6d., published in Macclesfield by Claye, Brown and Claye is copied below. The book can be also had from the National Anti-Vaccination League, 50 Parliament Street, London, S. W.

"Prepare a full-length bath of water, for an adult, at temperature of 102 deg., into which should be poured one ounce of permanganate of potash, previously dissolved in boiling water. For children, where half the water would be used, half-an ounce of permanganate of potash will suffice.

"Put a small towel, wrung out of cold rain water, around the head of the patient; change when hot, both when in the bath and later on when patient is in the blankets. This is to keep the head cool, and should be renewed whenever heat in the head requires it.

"Then let the patient (provided there is no heart affection) lie in the bath for 20 minutes; gently dabbing (not rubbing) the face with a soft sponge, dipped in the bath from time to time.

"Take the patient out of the bath, and without drying wrap him up in a good full-length dry blanket, tucking him well in at the neck, sides and feet, so as to exclude all air; and, if required, put another blanket over (in winter this will be necessary); the object being to start a mild perspiration to throw out, through the seven million pores of the skin, the small-pox poison. At the end of half an hour remove the top blanket and loosen slightly the under one, and in about ten or fifteen minutes after see if the patient is dry under the arm-pits, etc., and if so he can then return to his bed. In many cases after the second or third bath, the patient ought to be able to dress and sit up in his room.

"The baths can be given twice a day or even three times according to the strength of the patient and the severity of the attack, and be continued for four days or a week in ordinary cases. When the temperature is normal (98 deg.) and the pimples become scabby, give one or two similar baths, and wrap up in blankets as before, only putting one fluid ounce of sulphuric acid in the bath, in place of the permaganate of potash, so as to cleanse the skin from the colour caused by the permanganate.

"It is important to keep the bowels cleansed by enemas (injections) of water. This is best done by means of Douche can, from which is suspended an india-rubber tube with tap and rectal pipe. First, inject a pint of water at 98 deg. into the rectum, and then empty this and follow with 3, 4 or 5 points of water at 104 deg. slowly injected. These enemas should be given daily for a week or so, and for the last three days the second injection should be followed by a half-pint of cold water which should be retained in the rectum, if possible, as it will pass away through the bladder.

"Give to drink throughout the first few days 3 or 4 pints of freshly made lemon water from cut lemons with boiling water poured over, and sipped from time to time: or, oatmeal or barley water, either alone or with lemon juice, or cold (boiled) water, but no solid food.

"When the fever has gone and patient is improving, fruit, ripe grapes, without skin or seeds, oranges, baked sweet apples, milk and half boiling water may be taken.

KEEP WINDOWS OPEN.

"Keep the windows open night and day, top and bottom, but use no disinfectants,—washing the floors with cold water being better than disinfectants.

"Keep the mouth and teeth scrupulously clean.

"When baths are not possible, either because there is no bath room or where a galvanised portable bath (costing say 15s.) can not be borrowed or purchased, then the next best thing is to sponge the body with nearly cold (or, if the temperature be high, cold) water every two hours, until the temperature is normal, when the water might be warmer. Dab the body with a soft towel to dry. See in all cases that the feet are warm, or made so by wrapping the legs up in flannel wrung out of very hot water. A wide compress of a towel wrung out of cold rain water, and placed round the body, with a dry towel over it and a wider piece of flannel over and pinned on to the body is excellent. The wet compress should be changed and re-wet every three or four hours, and the first towel boiled daily while a fresh one is used. When the wet compress is finally left off, wash the body all over in cold water."

I have no doubt that more people die of fright than of disease itself. I notice this fright even in my children who, poor things, have been taught from childhood to dread the disease. There is no reason whatsoever that smallpox is any more fatal than many other diseases. Smallpox yields to nature's treatment just as well as any other illness. It is nature's way of purging the body of latent poison. In order to drive away the fright and to prevent simple people from rushing to the vaccination depot, I give the most salient passages from the book to show how unnecessary, even dangerous and filthy the practice of vaccination is.

This is how a medical man straight-eight has been recognized describes the process of preparing lymph:

"They take calf, strap it down to a table, so that it is absolutely helpless. The next thing is to scrub the stomach well, and after having scrubbed it to shave off all the hair. After the calf has been scrubbed and shaved, it is cut in 100-120 places upon the stomach with a lancet, and into these places is rubbed the so-called small-pox virus. After it has been well rubbed into these sores the poor creature is unstrapped and tied up in a stable with its head to the wall, so that it shall not lick itself, for eight days. Some of you know what you have suffered from a single pustule on your arm. You know the irritation and the inflammation—fancy having 100—120 on your stomach with no opportunity of assuaging the torment. At the end of eight days the calf is brought back and once more tied to the stable, and in order to get the dirty decomposing matter out, the pustules have to be squeezed. You cannot procure the contents as you can from a child's arm, so the hard sores must be squeezed with iron clamps.

"Often the tops are cut off and the matter from the scabs scooped out; this filthy exudation is then mixed up with glycerine and used."

INSULT TO COMMONSENSE.

"The following emphatic testimony against vaccination of Dr. Walter R. Hadwen will be read with interest:

"As a medical man I assert that vaccination is an insult to commonsense, that it is superstitious in its origin, that it is unsatisfactory in theory and practice, and useless and dangerous in its character. And, furthermore, if you are going to commit such a very serious operation as this, viz., to take this filthy virus and inoculate it into the human being, then you must be prepared to give a guarantee that it shall effect that that which you profess it will effect, and that it shall produce no injurious results. I defy any medical man in the United Kingdom to give a guarantee to that effect, and if no guarantee can be given, the Legislature has no right to enforce it."

"The medical profession, as a whole, is wrapped up in its prestige in vaccination; it has become a vested interest. The medical faculty took up Jenner's nostrum not from any faith in it, but because small-pox inoculation was so notoriously dangerous and had brought it into such ill repute that it was essential to find some substitute. This was an age of medical superstition and uncleanly drugs."

"Every epidemic which has occurred began with a vaccinated person. The first cases have always been amongst vaccinated people, and the majority of the sufferers have always been vaccinated, and instead of a Vaccination Act we ought to have an Act to protect us against those who are vaccinated."

(Lecture Bow Baths Hall, London, March 1903).

"Syphilis has increased fourfold in young people since the passing of the Compulsory Vaccination Act."

"Syphilis has increased fourfold evidence against vaccination collected in the booklet.

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ECONOMIC RUIN OF INDIA.

Continued from page 8.

if any, are thinned. No material advantage is derived except enabling the authorities to nourish the Departments which are a handicap to our material and industrial progress. At every corner we find difficulties, directly or indirectly, as a result of foreign rule.

DISASTROUS RATIO.

The world knows that we are an exporting nation and thus supply raw materials to the outside peoples. There is always an excess of exports over imports and for every additional £ that stands to our credit we want fifteen rupees and not thirteen rupees—Why should we? We are Indians after all and we do not want to sell away all our belongings in this country and go bag and baggage to England, because, the authorities at Whitehall are pleased to give us cheaper £-s. Every country on the face of the earth has power to adjust its exchange, etc. according to its needs and conditions, but, however, experienced and efficient we may be, we cannot do anything to save our country from the disastrous manipulation of the exchange policy dictated by non-Indian officials appointed by the India Office. Our Government knows it too well that the majority of masses in India possess a large quantity of silver in the shape of ornaments and other forms. Recently the price of silver has been following a down ward tendency with the result that the value of the poor people's saving is further reduced. May I know what action has been taken by the trustees of the dumb millions to save them from this ruin?

PERTINENT QUESTION.

Again, how could we approve the action of the Finance Member in investing the proceeds of silver, which he has been selling on account of India? In the years 1928 and 1929 alone, the Government of India must have sold about 450 lacs of ounces of silver, the proceeds of which are generally invested in sterling securities which are wiped off by transfer to the British Treasury. If the metal was to be sold, it should be to strengthen the stock of monetary gold in the Paper Currency Reserve. Approximately they must have sold about eight crores worth of silver. Now we want to know, has any amount out of this been utilised to strengthen the Reserve? The reply will surely be in the negative. When the demand is made to have a Gold Standard, we are always told that unless we have sufficient gold in the reserve, we cannot have that. Have we no right to know whether the Government have taken any steps to create and strengthen such a gold reserve? Do they ever explain to us the correct situation? What does the Finance Member mean by keeping the country in the dark? Did he not tell the other day in the Assembly Chamber that, about the selling of Silver, he could not make any statement in public, but would like to explain away matters to some two or three members interested? Why all this jugglery, when any man-in-the-street with common sense knows it too well that India is being drained white by non-Indian authorities?

GROSS INDIFFERENCE.

The purchase of Treasury Bills to maintain the exchange ratio artificially has taken away crores from the liquid cash of the public of which thirtyfour crores are still to be paid off before the 12th of September of this year. Now, in the circumstances how is it possible to find money for our Trade and Industry which are simply starving without sufficient finance. What has our Government done to encourage our trade? What protection have they given to our industries? It is not possible for us to forget the injustice Whitehall did to our textile industry by levying the excise duty. We had to fight for years to get it removed. In which way could they justify such a duty? Sir Basil says that India is poor and when the whole world knows that she is poor, then why should India have helped Manchester by paying such excise duty and enhance the cost of her requirements to enrich Manchester? Have the English people lost all sense of justice?

LIP SYMPATHY.

Deputations after deputations have waited upon Executive Councillors, Provincial Governors, and even the Head of the Indian Government. The reply was always sweet and sympathetic, but the sympathy has not been translated upto now into helpful action. This procrastination has penalised us in losing more than eight crores of rupees from the textile industry; still the Government of India are considering! What are they considering when the whole country is economically impoverished and starvation is knocking practically at every door? I would only appeal to the present authorities not to forget the history of various countries, about the adverse possibilities in such strained circumstances.

Sir Basil Blackett refers to the 700,000 villages and their sad plight. What is the earthly use of this worthy gentleman saying before ignorant English audiences that everyone is happy and prosperous? Will he explain to his own countrymen as to what this administration with 180 years' experience behind it has done for the amelioration, education and hygienic improvement of the residents of these lakhs of villages? Have they not collected revenues and taxes from the toils of these villagers? If it is yes,—have the Government provided them with medical help, sanitation or even passable roads?

If the Britishers have failed in all these, then how long do they expect us to tolerate their administration and believe in sweet promises? I think by now, they have forfeited all rights to call thmselves "Trustees of the millions of India", and have no right at all to call us impatient in whatever we may try to do to improve in our own way the general condition of our countrymen and our motherland.

WHAT BOMBAY READ 100 YEARS AGO.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 8.)

of his non-compliance with her request. The judge inquired whether this had ever occurred before in the country; and he was answered that such a thing had happened in the time of 'Romer Sanab'. Thereupon the judge gave her the permission to perform the rite, and the woman was burnt on the pyre together with her dead husband. The ordeal was performed in the presence of the judge, some Collectors, and many gentlemen; and this event drew an enormous crowd to the spot.

CHINAMEN AS MURDERERS.

Chinamen, who were living in Calcutta a hundred years ago, were under the impression that if any Chinese resident committed a murder he could not be hanged, because in China there was no capital punishment. The "Bombay Samachar" of December 20, 1828, published the following report of a criminal trial of four Chinese residents of Calcutta, who were sentenced to be hanged:—

INDIA GAZETTE.

20th December, 1828.

Four Chinamen who were accused of murder have been sentenced to be hanged. They are now imprisoned in the Calcutta jail for criminals. Two of these assassins will be hanged on the 7th of the next month, and the two others on the 8th.

It seems that all Chinamen residing in Calcutta are under the impression that there is no capital punishment in India; for according to Chinese law a murderer is not punished by death.

Being ignorant of the English law according to which murder is subject to capital punishment, these unruly Chinamen are going in for unrestrained hooliganism and riotousness. But now after this strong judgment has been passed against the murderers, they will be less riotous, which will no doubt result in greater public safety and convenience.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

—:o:—

Civil Appointments.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwala, to officiate as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, vice Mr. A. H. S. Aston.

Sir Hormusji Cowasjee Dinshaw, Honorary Consul for Portugal at Aden, resumed charge of his office.

The appointment of Mr. W. H. Beach as Consul for the United States of America at Bombay.

Sir Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw, Honorary Consul for Austria at Aden, resumed charge of his office.

Mr. R. C. Rodger to officiate as District Superintendent of Police.

Mr. G. Y. S. Farrant to be District Superintendent of Police, Bombay Suburban District.

Mr. U. H. Rana, Assistant Superintendent of Police Ahmedabad.

Mr. P. B. Wilkins, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar.

Mr. A. S. Holland to officiate as Deputy Inspector General of Police Criminal Investigation Department.

Mr. D. Healy, on relief, to officiate as Commissioner of Police, Bombay, vice Sir Patrick Kelly, proceeding on leave.

H. H. Strutton to officiate as Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Bombay Presidency.

Mr. M. E. Gulder to be Superintendent of Police, Bombay City.

Mr. M. J. Desai, I.C.S., to act temporarily as Collector of East Khandesh.

Mr. Muhammad Hidayatulla, to hold charge of the post of Educational Inspector, Central and Bombay Division.

Mr. G. Findlay Shirras, I.E.S., Officiating Principal, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, to be Principal.

Major A. H. Harty, I.M.S., Resident Medical Officer, St. George's Hospital, Bombay, to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Sukkur.

Mr. N. B. Muzumdar to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Broach.

CONGRESS WORK IN MAHARASHTRA

—:o:—

Congress Party Formed.

In a meeting of selected Congressmen from different districts of Maharashtra on Sunday the 2nd February 1930, it was resolved to form a party for carrying out Congress-Work vigorously and extensively in Maharashtra. The Party will be called 'Maharashtra Congress Party'.

The object of the party is to accept and support the Congress Manifesto of 26th January 1930 and to work for the realisation of the object therein with methods enunciated in the same and to carry out the resolutions of the Congress passed from time to time.

Membership: Every Congressman who agrees with the object of the party is entitled to be a Member of the Party.

The party decided to take up the following items from the Congress-programme as its Work for the current year.

(1) To enrol Congress members, accepting the new creed 1/4 per cent. of the total population of the Province.

(2) To supply at least 100 volunteers to join the civil disobedience campaign, that may be started by the Congress Working Committee.

(3) To enlist 1,000 volunteers in the Hindusthani Seva Dal of the Congress.

(4) To sell by hawking khadi worth Rs. 50,000.

(5) To approach cloth merchants in the province to organise an effective Foreign Cloth Boycott, and to resort to picketing in selected areas.

A provisional executive body is formed of the following members, with Sjt. S. D. Dev as the President.

Attitude Regarding M. P. C. C.:

Taking into consideration the resignations given by many of the present office-bearers of the M. P. C. C. because of their inability to carry out the Lahore Congress programme, as it is opposed to their honest convictions, the party resolved that if the present party in office would show willingness to hand over the offices, unconditionally, bonafide, to the party to carry out the Lahore Congress Programme, they should be accepted.

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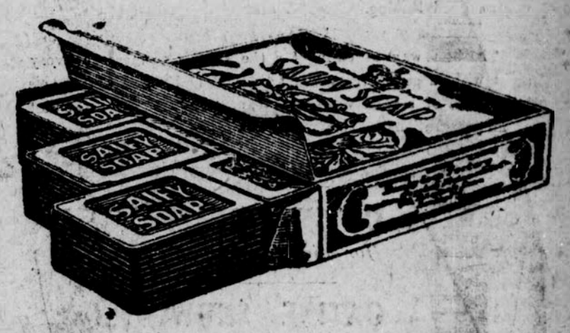

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NEW STERLING LOAN OVER SUBSCRIBED

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
Bombay, Feb. 14.

MONEY.

With cotton continuing to accumulate in Bombay, the demand for money remains strong with trade demand increasing by about 203.37 lacs. In spite of the fact that about Rs. 208 lacs of treasuries were paid off and about Rs. 98 lacs were renewed during the week, leaving a surplus of about a crore to the market, call money remains firm at 6-1/2 per cent. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 6 per cent, two months 6 per cent, three months 5-3/4 per cent, 4 months 5-1/2 per cent, and six months 5 per cent.

STATEMENT OF IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 7th February 1930 shows a decrease of Rs. 426.40 lacs in the Cash balance now amounting to Rs. 12,09,40,000 as compared with Rs. 10.08 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 14.38, a decrease of 4.40 per cent under last week. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have all increased by Rs. 113.92 lacs, Rs. 45.57 lacs and Rs. 21.67 lacs respectively. Government deposits are down by Rs. 279.56 lacs to Rs. 14.56 crores, probably due to the beginning of the month requirements and other deposits by Rs. 20.14 lacs to Rs. 68.59 crores. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

GILT EDGED MARKET.

Interest in gilt-edged market was confined to 3-1/2 per cent Paper in which there were wide fluctuations, particularly on the announcement of the New India Sterling loan. Renewed confidence was given by the success of the New Loan in London and prices improved in our market as well as in London. 3-1/2 per cent Paper opened at Rs. 64-10 last Saturday and after declining to Rs. 63-15, improved to Rs. 64-11, but eased off towards the end Rs. 64-8. 5 per cent 1945-55 Loan receded to Rs. 100-1, while 1935 and 1933 Loans steadied to Rs. 97 and Rs. 99-12. 5 per cent 1939-44 Loan is quoted at Rs. 95-1. 6 per cent Bonds due 1930, 1931 and 1932 were unchanged at Rs. 100-3, Rs. 100-9 and Rs. 101-9 respectively. 6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan closed at Rs. 103-12. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan quietened to Rs. 76 and 1934-37 to Rs. 89-8. 4-1/2 per cent 1955-60 Loan were a shade quiet at Rs. 85-12 and 1934 Bonds at Rs. 94-10.

NEW STERLING LOAN OVER SUBSCRIBED.

In a press communique dated the 9th instant, the Government of India announced the issue of a 6 per cent India Sterling Loan for £6 million repayable at par on 15th June 1932 or at a premium, at 101 per cent on the 15th June 1933. The subscription list in London will be closed on or before Tuesday the 11th February 1930. In order to secure opportunity for residents in India to subscribe to the loan, arrangement have been made to transmit application lodged with Imperial Bank to its London office by immediate cable. The proceeds of the loan will be applied towards the repayment of £6 million India Bills maturing on the 27th February 1930:.

The Loan was over-subscribed immediately after opening and the list was closed.

Some criticism has been aroused at the action of Government in floating a loan in London on a cost basis of over 6 per cent. It is felt that if conditions were such as to require such a high interest rate would have been better to resort to treasuries. A redeeming feature of the situation, however, is that the loan is for a relatively short period, two or three years, and it is likely that India's credit will have been stabilised by the time it matures, so that it may be refunded into a long-term loan at more advantageous rates.

The real root of the trouble goes deeper, however, than the terms on which a particular loan was floated. The efforts of Government should be bent towards bringing about a situation where urgent borrowing for these services would be lessened.

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months Treasury bills were opened on Tuesday the 11th February. The total amount tendered was Rs. 47.75,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-6 and above were allotted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount accepted was Rs. 41,000 and the average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 6 7-9 per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months treasury bills will be received on Tuesday the 18th February. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 21st February. Other conditions are usual.

Intermediate three months treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday the 12th to Monday the 17th February at Rs. 98-6-6 per cent. Intermediate three months' bills sold from 5th to 10th February amounted to Rs. 41,00,000.

Six months treasury bills sold from 4th to 10th February amounted to Rs. 16,00,000. Six months will continue to be sold until further notice at Rs 97-2 per cent.

PAPER CURRENCY RETURN.

The Paper Currency Return of the 7th February shows a decrease of Rs. 26.98 lacs in note circulation which now stands at Rs. 179.93 crores. Silver coins are down by Rs. 27.12 lacs to Rs. 104.01 crores. Silver bullion under coinage fell by Rs. 29.79 lacs to Rs. 2.02 crores which is offset by a corresponding rise in English securities to Rs. 2.76 crores. Gold coin and bullion show no change. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 76.87 as against 77 07 a week ago.

COMBINED STATEMENT.

On 6th February the Legislative Assembly considered the report of the Select Committee on the Income tax Amending Bill against the formation of companies with the object of evading payment of Income Tax and Super Tax. After some discussion, the Bill was passed.

EXCHANGE.

There was no alteration in sterling exchange rates, with sellers of ready T.T. at 1s. 5-7/8d. and buyers at no better than 1s. 5-15/16d. A feature of the market was the increased number of sellers of ready T.T. at 1s. 5-29/32d. Some export bills particularly for the Far East are reported to have been placed, while the enquiry for remittances continues on a restricted scale.

The following are the forward rates:—Feby. 1s. 5-7/8d; March 1s. 5-27/32d; April 1s. 5-13/16d; May 1s. 5-25/32d; and June/August 1s. 5-3/4d.

The dollar sterling quotation after declining from doils. 4.86-1/2 to dolls. 86 5/32, closed at dolls. 4.86 7/32. French francs are quoted at 124.14 the Belga at 34.89 and the Italian lira at 92.90.

A Press communique of the 11th February states that the remittances to the Home Treasury during the week ending 8th February, amounted to £25,000 and since April 1929 to ...24,215,000.

GOLD.

Price of gold was stationary at Rs. 21-6-6 per tola and the volume of business was small. The up-country demand is still unimproved at 9,000 tolas, but stocks on hand have declined to about 1-3/4 lacs tolas. Sovereigns are quoted at Rs. 13-6-6 for ready and Rs. 13-7-0 for 13th March delivery. In London the quotation for gold after declining to 84s. 10-7/8d closed at 84s. 11-1/4d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-6-6 and Rs. 21-6-3 for ready. Rs. 21-7-0 and Rs. 21-6-9 for 14th February settlement and Rs. 21-3-3 and Rs. 21-3-0 for 17th March settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £15,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £70,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 9,79,509 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £.15,000.

SILVER.

Silver opened steady and after a slight weakness during the middle of the week, was noticeably firmer towards the close. Purchases by China Banks in London as well as large offtake in the local market were the contributing factors. Inter-bazaar trading was on an improved scale and the February settlement for which heavy commitments have been made is expected to be interesting Railings to upcountry centres are now normal. The daily average offtake amounts to 400 bars with stocks on hand decreased to about 1400 bars. In Shanghai the tael improved from 1s. 11-11/16d. to 2s. 0-1/16d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 20-7/16d. and 20-1/16d. for ready and 20-1/4d. and 19-15/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 47-13 and Rs. 47-1 for ready. Rs. 47-3 and Rs. 46-9 for 18th February settlement and Rs. 46-6 and Rs. 45-12 for 19th March settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £220,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £920,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 1168 bars and Rs. 417,462 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £10,000

SHARES.

The tone of the share market continued to improve and the volume of business was on an increased scale. Bulls strengthened their position as is evidenced by the sharp rise in Fazulbhoys and Tata Defd. shares. The following are the fluctuations in some of the important shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 568/12—660—657/8—671 Century Rs. 240—235—237/2; Central India Rs. 418/12—417/8; Crescent Rs. 68/12—66/4—62/8; Fazulbhoy Rs. 506/4—508/12—506/4—497/8; Indian Bleaching Rs. 87/8—82/8; Indore Malwa Rs. 332/8—331/4; Kohinoor Rs. 136/4—137/8—136/4—138/2; New Great Rs. 132/8—133/12—131/4—128/2; Pearls Rs. 241/4,—237/8, Simplex Rs. 29/6 and Swadeshi Rs. 335—332/12; Sholapur 1350.

In the miscellaneous section almost all scrips show an advance. Tata Ordys. rose from Rs. 44-10 to Rs. 50 and Defds. from Rs. 291-4 to Rs. 305. Tata Hydros receded from Rs. 1105 to Rs. 1095, while Tata Power improved from Rs. 470 to Rs. 476/4. Andhra Valley shares closed at Rs. 642/8. Alcocks kept steady Rs. 253/12, while Bombay Burma shares quietened from Rs. 685 to 671/4. Bombay Trams closed steady at 132/8 and Bombay Steam at Rs. 176/4. Scindia Steam shares declined from Rs. 8-10 to Rs. 8-1 but closed at Rs. 8-2. Cement shares kept steady during the week, Bundis advancing to Rs. 16-12. Indian Cement show little change at Rs. 235. Katni Ordys. went into e—dividend at Rs. 175 with Defds. unchanged at Rs. 670. Among Railway shares, Ahmedabad Prantij after a slight improvement closed at Rs. 765, while Gujerat Railway receded to Rs. 77/8 and Tapti Valleys to Rs. 652/8.

Imperial Bank shares fell from Rs. 1285 to Rs. 1278/12 and Contributories to Rs. 316/4. Bank of India shares closed quiet at Rs. 93 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 15/12.

Yarn Market Report.

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BOMBAY, Feb. 14.

After a continued heavy decline during the past several weeks, the Yarn Market has now assumed a rather steady appearance but the turnover is extremely limited and the undertone is not yet very hopeful. It seems as though the declining tendency is now checked and if cotton remains steady at or about this level and moves within narrow fluctuations during the next few days, some confidence is likely to be found in the local market dealers and up-country buyers and this might result into improvement in offtake. The Strike situation is also slightly more hopeful and it is reported that the goods have been moving better than before. The decline in Cotton is also checked to some extent at present and if it is not carried further, there is bound to be an effect on yarn prices for the better. It is too premature to expect any improvement in prices at present in the midst of the general and world-wide Trade Dipression particularly when our dealers are considerably affected financially and otherwise owing to continued heavy losses in the past, but if, as we believe, the worst is about over, confidence will be found in the dealers and consumers in the next few days and once this is in evidence, turnover will show gradual improvement and stocks will be decreased. This alone will make the position healthy and once some of the stocks are removed from the Mills as well as from the dealers, a further decline in prices will naturally be out of place. It seems as if we are on the eve of improvement in the general condition of Yarn Trade and whilst we do not expect any rapid improvement, we believe a slow, steady and gradual improvement will not be out of place from now and onwards. The present level of prices is indeed very low and attractive and once the confidence is revived, buying in small lots will be soon found and the market will be surrounded by healthy atmosphere alround.

ENGLISH YARNS:

In the absence of demand, prices in spot have been going down. There is hardly any business of importance in forward positions with Manchester at the present moment.

JAPANESE YARNS:

Prices are now rather steady and although offtake is not yet satisfactory, confidence is gradually coming in. Shanghai and Japanese Exchanges are rather steady and we do not expect any material decline in prices from now onwards.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS:

The Market is fairly steady with a limited turnover particularly in cheap priced goods. Stocks are gradually decreasing and as arrivals are not heavy, the market assumes a steady undertone. Dealers are afraid of Japanese competition and no forward business of any importance has been done.

INDIAN YARNS:

Dealers are yet very anxious to clear their stocks and some of them have been pressing sales, but if Cotton becomes steady and some more confidence is in evidence, we believe any further material decline in prices will be out of question. The Strike has also been considerably affecting the turnover at the moment. Reports from up-country markets are very far from encouraging but in course of time everywhere the market is likely to be steady at or about the present level of prices.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices. Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	14
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	8
Ceylon Planters	19
Ceylon Rubber	29
Clunes Estates	15
Cochin Rubber	26
Eila Tea	125
Estates Co. of Uva	29
Fairlawn Estate	39-8
Frocester Estates	38
Hatbawe Rubber	8
Honiton Rubber	6
Horawala Rubber	32
Indo-Malay Estates	15
Jambulande T. & Rub.	9-8
Jebong Rubber	10
Kalutara Companv	21
Kalutara Rubber	12
Kelani Valley Rub.	14
Langat River	10-8
Lanka Rubber	37-8
Lansdowne Rubber	157-8
Maha Uva Estates	50
Meall Mor Estates	19-8
Mirishena Rubber	24
Narangoda Rubber	20
Neuchatel Estates	28
North-Western Rub.	13
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	17-8
Rubber Growers'	26
Saffragam T. & Rub.	132-8
Talgaswella Tea	27
Torrington Tea	24
Udhabadge Tea	44
Udapulla Rubber	12
Ullswater Rubber	7
Vogan Tea	35
Warriapolla Estate	19

REMARKS:—Rubber:—Spot Colombo—Re. 0 39-1/2 Cents.

NEW AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

—:o:—

Messrs. W. H. Midwood's Views.

Liverpool, Jan. 27.

New crop prospects at present are mainly a question of weevil survival and acreage possibilities. In regard to the former it is reported that although the numbers of weevil going into hibernation last autumn were heavy, and conditions then favoured propagation with good food supplies for the insect, it is expected that the two or three spells of severe cold that have been experienced in the Cotton Belt will have been most destructive to the pest. In view of the campaign for reduction being conducted by the Farm Board, estimates of probable acreage at present are more than ever a matter of conjecture, but apart from this is appears probable that some decrease will take place in certain sections of the Belt. In Texas, where cotton was not a very profitable crop last year, Wheat acreage is increased seven per cent., and in the Carolinas where Cotton yields were low Tobacco is likely to be favoured this year. But for farmers in the Central Belt Cotton proved a better proposition last season and an increase in acreage would not be unexpected, and in the East and South East some increase is possible although fertilizer sales to date are much below a year ago. As a reliable index of acreage, however, fertilizer sales do not become significant until the beginning of April although in view of their close relation to the area planted in the South East reports of stag sales should be watched carefully.

Trade advices still continue to be rather unfavourable. The U. S. mill situation shows only a very irregular improvement and it now seems probable that consumption there will fall 200,000 to 300,000 bales below last season. Exports are nearly 650,000 behind last year and spinners' taking outside America are already 545,000 less than last year, with only half the season gone. The estimate of world consumption of American Cotton of 14,600,000 given in our last review now appears rather optimistic and the possibility of a total under 14 1/2 millions is by no means remote. The statistical situation thus hardly favours an advance in prices in the near future and unfavourable new crop prospects seem to be only hope for those bullishly inclined. That reduction in acreage is the first step to improvement in prices is obvious to all, and one does not need the Farm Board to make the fact plain. The important question is whether it will be possible to secure co-operation amongst the farmers or will the talk of general reduction encourage heavier sowings individually? Until more is known on the subject speculators are unlikely to take a more active interest in the market and prices will probably continue to fluctuate within a narrow range."

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 13.

Rozrio Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.
Paid (per 63 lb.) Jan. 10/10-1/2
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.
Sellers (per 63 lb. Feb/March 41/
Wheat, South Australian. Parcels.
Afloat to Hull paid 42/10-1/2
Wheat, Choice White Karachi. Parcels.
Sellers May/June 44/

WEEKLY KARACHI SHARE REPORT.

—:o:—

New Sterling Loan.

NO TIME GIVEN TO INVESTORS.

We have received the following weekly Share Market Report from Messrs. Gulab and Co. dated Karachi, 11th inst:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

This section has ruled firm in sympathy with Indian Sterling Loan, 3 1/2 Paper advancing to 66 per cent, the closing quotation however not being better than 64|12 per cent. Other securities have not responded equally, business being on the small side. A fair amount of business was transacted in 3 1/2 per cent paper.

Simultaneously with the reduction in the Bank of England Rate to 4 1/2 per cent the Secretary of States for India has undertaken the issue of a Sterling loan of six millions pounds £ 99 per cent redeemable at par on 15th: June 1932 or at £ 101 per cent on 15th: June 1933. The terms of the loan are both liberal and attractive, attributed in some quarters to political atmosphere in India, but it is now to be seen if investors in India have been able to take any advantage of the New loan. It will be of considerable interest to state that locally the terms of the New Loan were announced in the evening papers of the 10th; instant while the loan stood already closed at 4 p. m. the same day.

RAILWAY SHARES.

This section has remained firm owing to investment enquiry, Sara Sirajgunj were done at Rs. 77 and Central Provinces at Rs. 87. Larkhanas are in demand but the scrip is in short supply. Upper Sinds changed hands at Rs 31 while sellers of Sind Lights are unable to negotiate.

ELECTRIC SHARES.

Karachi Electrics have more sellers than buyers, Hyderabads were done at Rs. 185 with buyers over. The Ajmers are quiet. This Company has commenced power supply and its progress is awaited with interest as the new issue may shortly be put on the market.

FLOUR SHARES.

This section closes quiet but steady, no dealings of any importance having taken place.

Name of the Company	Present value.
Sind Lights	55-0-0
Sind Lighterage	130-0-0
Larkhana Jacobabad	87-0-0
Upper Sinds	82-0-0
Karachi Electrics	142-8-0
Hyderabad Electrics	135-0-0
Ajmer Electrics	10-4-0
6 per cent Karachi Port Trust	103-12-0
Karachi Flour Mill	130-0-0
India Flour Mill	110-0-0
Century Flour Mill	100-0-0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

	Bales.
Khandesh	856
Central India	2,541
Barsi-Nugger	215
Berar	1,578
Central Provinces	1,647
Dhollera	1,282
N.-W. Provinces	138
Rajputana	526
Sind-Punjab	1,142
Broach	3,223
Westerns-Northerns	1
Persians	414
East Africans	38
Cotton	15,351
	Cwts.
Wheat	6,525
Linseed	1,951
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	771
Gingellyseeds	268
Groundnuts	8,453
Castorseeds	801
Rice	10,314
Myrabollams	2,549
Cottonseeds	6,221
Gram	1,989
Jowar	96
Barley	31
Bajree	2,708
	Tons.
Coal	425

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 14

Our Market has ruled steady today both in respect of Ready as well as Forward positions with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 11/14 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 6/12 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment February Rs. 6/9 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs. 6/10 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment April Rs. 6/12 per cwt F.B.H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 12/ per cwt.
Shipment March Rs. 6/14 per cwt F.B.H.
Beet Sugar:—March Rs. 6/11 per cwt F.B.H.
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 13.

Copper, Brazlers	£92-1/2
Yellow Metal	£69
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£17-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge	£11-3/4
Tin, English Ingots	£175

FUTURES OF AMERICAN COTTON PRICES

To Reduce Acreage At 17 Cent Difficult.

FAR-SIGHTED PRODUCERS HEDGING NEW CROP.

Messrs. Norden And Co.'s Views.

New York, Jan. 16

Cotton: Of the rather numerous statements attributed to members of the Federal Farm Board during the past week probably the most interesting was that of the chairman who said that the South is responding heartily to the Board's suggestions for reduced acreage and quality improvement in the 1930 crop. The Board had previously recommended that no land be planted to cotton that had not produced an average yield of one-third of a bale per acre during the last five years. Were this recommendation to be acted upon, however, it would result in the elimination from cotton growing of a very large area in the Southwest where production costs per pound are exceptionally low despite small yields per acre.

We should like to be able to assure ourselves that Mr. Legge's optimism is warranted, but we are inclined to be skeptical owing to the fact that, so far this century, the acreage planted to cotton has been reduced only four times by more than six per cent. these reductions being brought about by 7-cent cotton in 1905, the war panic in 1914-15, and price declines to pre-war levels in 1921 and 1927. So long as the new crop months are quoted above 17 cents, the Farm Board, in our opinion, is likely to have an exceedingly difficult task in endeavouring to persuade southern farmers to plant a smaller area to cotton than they did last year.

PRODUCERS HEDGING.

In view of the relatively high level at which the new crop months are selling, and of the Farm Board's intimation that, if farmers deliberately overplant, the 16-cent loan basis may be reduced next season. October and December recently came under moderate pressure which may have reflected hedging on the part of far-sighted producers The near months showed slightly better resistance owing to intermittent spot house buying, supposedly representing the lifting of hedges against sales of actual to domestic and foreign spinners who may have been impressed by the Farm Board's activities or who may have allowed their supplies of raw material to decrease to such an extent that further purchases could no longer be delayed. In any event, there is nothing particularly reassuring in the news from cotton textile centres, and a broad spot demand seems unlikely to develop until the existing uncertainty concerning this year's acreage has been removed.

During the past few days a further step has been taken in the organization of cotton producers for greater unity of effort in marketing their crops, by the incorporation of the American Cotton Co-operative Association. This Association wwil act as a central sales agency for the co-operatives affiliated with the American Cotton Growers Exchange. Its capital stock will be entirely in the hands of co-operatives and their members, making it eligible for recognition by the cotton advisory committee of the Federal Farm Board as a stabilization corporation, with power to conduct surplus control operations should the necessity for them arise. The importance of this Association as a market factor will naturally depend on the percentage of future crops over which it obtains control, and, in view of this fact, strong efforts are likely to be made by the co-operatives connected with it to increase their membership.

EFFICIENT ORGANISATION TO EXIST.

Some anxiety is already being felt concerning the effect which the development of co-operative marketing will have on the other crop distributing agencies now in existence. To a question on this point Mr. Legge, Chairman of the Farm Board, is reported to have made the following reply: "The answer seems to me to be simple; it is purely a question of efficiency. Any efficient, well managed organization that is satisfactorily serving the public at a reasonable cost will in some way work into the picture. The inefficient, whether they be co-operative organizations or individual operators, cannot hope to continue permanently and whether the passing of the inefficient operator is brought about by co-operation or competition the result is the same."

Reverting to the market, we are inclined to expect that recessions from present levels will encounter an increasing trade demand reflecting confidence in the stabilizing influence of the Federal Farm Board. However, incentives for speculative support are lacking, and no sustained advance seems likely at present. We, therefore, suggest adherence to a trading position, our preference being for sales on good rallies.

Money Market.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, Feb. 14

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1|5 27|32
D D 1|5 7|8
LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1|5 7/8 Feb.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 29|32
Banks selling T T 1|5 27|32 Mar
Banks Selling T T 1|5 13|16 April.
Banks selling T T 1|5 25|32 May
Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 31|32 Mail.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 15|16 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 5|32 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 5|32 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|6 April.
NEW YORK:—
B C RATE T T 276 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 276 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 275 1/4
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 922
Banks Buying D D 932
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 135 1/2
Banks Buying 60 Days 133
HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 106 1-4
SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 134 3-4
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/2
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 80 3/8
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.86 3/16 13th instant
Shanghai/London 2/0 14th instant
Japan/London 2/0 1/4 13th instant
London/Paris 124.15 13th instant
London/Belgium 34.885 13th instant
London/Switzerland 25.19 3-4 13th instant
London/Italy 92.90 13th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11 1/4 12th instant £4-4 11 1/4 13th instant
Silver London Ready 20 1/4 12th instant 20 3/8 13th instant
Silver London Forward 20 1 8 12th instant 20 1/4 13th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 5 8 12th instant. 44 3/16 13th instant
London discounts 3 mos 3 31/32 per cent 12th instant; 3 15/16 per cent 13th instant
London discounts 6 mos 4 per cent 12th instant 4 per cent 13th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 1/2 per cent nominal
3 mos 5 1-2 per cent
6 mos 5 per cent
12 mos 4 per cent
Tone:—Firm

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 14

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices. £
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 p.c. 1933 Notes)	100 0 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	75 0 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd	1 13 9
Australian 5 p.c. Loan (1935/45/	91 10 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 14 9
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0 14 0
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 12 3
Eastern Bank Ltd.	5 13 6
French 5 p.c. Rentes	20 15 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Banks. Corpn.	115 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	1 1 0
Ind 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Stock	60 0 0
India 4-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan (1950/55)	84 0 0
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock	51 10 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 2 0
London & Rhodesian Mining and Land	0 2 3
Mexican Eagle Oil Co.	0 13 9
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd.	0 2 3
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	4 8 9
Rankooh Electric Tram. & S. Ord.	1 17 6
Ruaso-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd.	0 0 3
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 p.c. Deb.	65 0 0
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934/48	98 0 0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	98 0 0
War Loan 5 p.c. (1929/47)	101 10 0
(a) £10/ Shares, £5/ paid up	
(b) 1/ Shares, s.15/ paid up	

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has a net work of agencies throughout the country.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913 REGD. NO. B 1868

BOMBAY SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1930

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.

STRIKE CONTINUES IN FULL FORCE.

Mr. Ruikar On Three-Day Motoring Tour.

ENLISTING SYMPATHY OF NON-STRIKERS

Men Reiterate Decision To Hold Out.

The strike of the G.I.P. Railway workmen continued on Friday. Workshops were closed, and the picketing was carried on as vigorously as before. The strikers are in no way disheartened though the Adjournment Motion in the Assembly was not moved. This was not altogether unexpected owing to the absence of the Congress members.

A meeting of the strikers was held on Friday morning at Parel where they resolved to fight to the finish. Mr. Ruikar, their leader, is going out on the line on a motor tour for three days with a view to make the strike more successful and to enlist the sympathy of more men to join the strikers.

TRAFFIC BLOCK ON G. I. P.

—:o:—

Agent's Statements Challenged

The following letter has been addressed to the Agent, G I P Rly. by the Wadi Bunder Forwarding Agents' Union, complaining of delays in transmission of goods:—

As you are aware the Wadi Bunder Station is open and goods are being received for despatch to upcountries. Goods have been received through various members of my Union since the 4th instant till this date, but my Committee has been informed that the said goods have not yet reached their respective destinations. So far as our information goes the wagons loaded with such goods have not mostly gone beyond Kalyan. I beg to point out that some of the goods are of a kind which are apt to decacy soon and owing to the delay in the delivery, those goods would in all probability be spoiled. Great damage in consequence would result to the merchants and to the Railway Company. This also would give rise to numerous litigation. I may also point out that in these days of scarcity of money, the merchants cannot afford to allow their moneys being locked up in the goods in that way. There are various other hardships which entail on the public on account of the above and which you can well understand.

PACIFY WORKERS

Under these circumstances my Committee requests that either steps should be immediately taken to have the goods acceped by the Company to reach their destination or if the Railway Company be not in a position to so arrange on account of the strike, you should direct the staff of the Wadi Bunder Station not to accept the goods for despatch and give intimation to that effect to the public.

My Committee is also of opinion that any prolongation of the strike is highly injurious to all concerned viz., to the Railway to our Employees, Merchants and the Members of my Union as they depend on the regular service of the Company for their business.

My Committee is also of opinion that it is in the interests of all concerned that the strikers should be pacified and grounds of discontent should be removed. My Committee therefore earnestly hopes that immediate steps would be taken by Your Railway to pacify the strikers and bring about amicable settlement and have the strike terminated without further delay.

HOW EJECTIONS ARE EFFECTED.

—:o:—

Union Secreeary's Wife Driven Out!

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 14.

The railway authorities with the help of the police tried to take possession of the quarters occupied by Mr. Phatak, Secretary of the Union. Mrs. Phatak was driven out. Mr. Phatak who was working in the Union Office was sent for, but he refused to leave his office and refused to take his goods in his charge. The rooms are locked by the authorities. Mr. Gadgil asked the people to be calm and has wired to Sir George Rainey. The workers are more determined and firm. Mr. Phatak is contemplating legal action.

JOIN IN THE GOOD FIGHT.

—:o:—

Appeal To All Railwaymen.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla of the G I P Rly. Union writes:—

The G I P Railway Workers have been putting up a brave fight on behalf of seven lakhs of Railway Workers for better conditions of life and they have resolved to continue the struggle till their 19 demands are granted or till an honourable settlement is made, inspite of false rumours about men resuming work and everything becoming normal. My friend Mr. Giri, General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, has suggested to Sir George Rainey, for the appointment of a Conciliation Board under the Trade Disputes Act to terminate the dispute and thus avoid unnecessary dislocation of Trade and the consequent monetary loss to the Public, the Government and the Workers.

My friend Comrade Ruiker the President of the G I P Railwaymen's Union, has already stated that the Union had no objection to the reference of the dispute to the Conciliation Board. If my friend Mr. Giri had stopped short at the appointment of the Conciliation Board, I would have no quarrel with him. But he has gone further by making a suggestion that the All-ndia Railwaymen's Federation will advise the G I P Railwaymen to call off the Strike on the appointment of the Conciliation Board by the Government of India. Here I have to join issue with Mr. Giri.

NO SURRENDER.

I and my friend Comrade Ruiker have resolved not to call off the Strike even after the appointment of the Conciliation Board till our demands are granted or till an honourable compromise is arrived at through the intervention of the Conciliation Board. We have given a pledge to the Workers to carry on the struggle bravely till the demands are conceded or till an honourable compromise is arrived at. The men have also pledged to carry on the struggle for 4 months or even 6 months, at all possible risk, come what may till the said demands are conceded or an honourable

(Continued on page 10.)

DEFENCE OF MEERUT ACCUSED.

—:o:—

Application For Adjournment Of Case.

JUDGE POSTPONES ORDERS TILL MONDAY.

MEERUT, Feb. 14.

When the hearing of the Meerut "Conspiracy" case was resumed this morning Bradley drew the attention of the court to the facilities for the accused. Hutchinson also joined Bradley. Mr. Sinha, defence counsel, referred to the remarks of the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court in this connection. The Judge asked the accused to submit an application specifically mentioning the points on which facilities were wanted.

Mr. Burgess, employed in the General Post Office, London, was then examined. He identified several photos made in the Department and the letters intercepted.

APPLICATION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

After lunch Mr. Sinha argued an application urging the adjournment of the hearing for a week. He said the accused wanted the adjournment to decide the line of defence and examine the record, both exhibited and unexhibited.

Mr. Langford James opposing the application said it was incredible that the defence did not yet know the line of defence after one month.

The Judge postponed his orders till Monday.

BUNDLE OF BOOKS.

Ali Mordan, a new witness who was summoned in the Lower Court, examined by Mr. Kharat Nabi, said in 1928 while working as a storekeeper on a ship he was given a bundle of books by a German "conspirator," which were proved to be communistic, for delivery to Amir Haider Khan, the absconding accused. The Captain of the ship threw overboard all the books except the one exhibited.

Saturdays having been set apart for inspection of records by the accused, the court adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

INDIAN AIR MAIL CHARGES.

Fees Fixed In Accordance With Actual Costs.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

In the Commons, replying to a suggestion for the reduction of the Indian air mail charges with a view to develping the service Mr Lees Smith said the fees had been fixed strictly in accordance with the actual costs. They had been reduced in November, and were appreciably lower than those that other countries charged for comparable services.—Reuter.

SPAIN'S FURTHER TROUBLES.

—:o:—

DISTURBANCES EVERYWHERE.

Deputations Demand Redress Of Grievances

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Madrid—Spain's troubles following the fall of De Rivera are not merely political. Winter is most terrible. Snow in many places is fifteen feet deep. Villages are isolated, and there has been no news of one village for three weeks. One person has been killed and five have been seriously injured in a landslide due to snow near Barcelona.

The appointment of General Molas as the Chief of Police, Madrid, indicates the authorities' apprehension of civil disorders. There has been fighting between Police and students in Barcelona. Students demand the dismissal of the Civil Governor and the Rector of Barcelona University. There have been reports of disturbances from all parts of the country, and clamourous deputations to Provincial Governors demanding redress of grievances are arriving.—Reuter.

TROUBLE IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

—:o:—

Calm After Storm.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Paris.—The Ministry of Colonies announces that the French without casualties repulsed the attack on the militia post at Hunghoa, Indo-China. An Annamite motor driver shot a policeman with revolver at Hanoi on Monday, and shot dead two other persons before he was arrested. Several members of revolutionary secret societies mounted bicycles and bombed various points at Hanoi on the evening of 10th February, but there were no casualties. Absolute calm prevails elsewhere in the Tungking Province.—Reuter.

MANMOHANSINGH IN NAPLES.

—:o:—

To Resume Flight After Buying New Machine.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Naples—Mr. Manmohan singh has arrived here by train. He will buy new machine and resume his flight to India.—Reuter.

ANGLO-CHINESE AGREEMENT.

—:o:—

First Step In Retrocession.

EXTRA-TERRITORIAL QUESTION.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Shanghai.—The draft agreement has been initialled between Britain and the Nationalist Government regarding the retrocession of Wei Hai Wei to China. The agreement will be signed as soon as it is agreed to by the British Government. Dr. Wang, the Chinese Foreign Minister, states that the retrocession of Wei Hai Wei will be the first step to-wards the return to China of all leased territories at present held by foreigners.—

INDIA FOR THE EMPIRE.

—:o:—

Europeans' Solicitude.

MADRAS, Feb. 13.

At the annual dinner of the European Association Madras Branch, to-night Mr. F. G. Luker,, Vice Chairman, proposing the toast of the Governor. said that one great principle of the Association was to maintain those ties which would strengthen the position of India as an integral part of the Empire. He declared this principle was of utmost importance in these days of impossible demands from a limited portion of great masses of India for independence". Continuing Mr. Luker said: Whereas one of our principles is maintenance of the rights and interests of the British community in India, we should be lacking in our duty if we do not work in a broadminded way with those Indians working to achieve their national aspirations on reasonable and constitutional lines."

Adverting finally to the business interests of India, he said if India would progress, it could not afford to play ducks and drakes with internation credit. It could not efford to repudiate debts or even for that matter indulge in discriminatory legislation. "My concluding message to Indian businessmen and financiers is to allow nothing that will damage India's credit with the world".—A. P.

MEERUT DEFENCE FUND.—A meeting of the Central Workers' Meerut Defence Committee formed under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress will be held at the Office of Trade Union Congress at Bombay on the 18th inst., at 9 a.m.

TO VOTE AT THE ASSEMBLY ELECTION IS TO VOTE AGAINST THE CONGRESS.

INGRATITUDE TO MOTHER CONGRESS IS A CRIME.

CONGRESSMEN OF BOMBAY IF YOU HONOUR YOUR RESOLUTIONS AND ARE TRUE TO THE

CONGRESS

DO NOT GO TO THE POLL

AND

Persuade Your Friends Too.

HON. SECRETARY.
Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

PROTEST AGAINST "POCKET BATTLESHIP."

Gaurantee "Security" Before Talking Of Reduction.

FRENCH DELEGATE'S SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

A notable passage in M. Tardieu's statement is "France is now obliged owing to the recent appearance of the new type of battleship to make use of a part of the credit of 70,000 tons" (allowed her under the Washington Treaty in replacement of three battleships) "before the end of 1936 and she might be compelled to use it completely during the same period should new ships of the same type happen to be built." This is the first mention in the Conference in connection with the new German "Erstz Preus sen", the so-called "pocket battleship." The French statement is generally interpreted as meaning France will not agree to any reduction unless she is guaranteed "security" otherwise a "Mediterranean Locarno."

JAPANESE STATEMENT.

The Japanese statement is notable for fact that it does not give definie figures but does not press her demand for 70 per cent ratio with America. Both the memoranda are regarded as opening a way for negotiation with the real possibility of an agreement at least for the reduction of capital ships. —Reuter.

TARDIEU'S NAVAL STATEMENT.

Shocks Italians Much.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Mixed reception is accorded in Conference circles to Mon. Tardieu's naval statement which is held to represent building rather than scrapping programme, but publication of actual figures is welcomed As the Conference is now enabled to get to grips with the concrete. The figures must have shocked Italians who, if they persist in their demand for parity with France, will be compelled to double their existing fleet.

Japanese statement reveals several differences from American viewpoint, but they are believed to be adjustable.—Reuter.

REDUCTION OF CRUISERS TO 50.

Premier Justifies British Govt's. Decision.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

In the House of Commons, Mr. MacDonald, replying to Mr. Baldwin, said the Government's decision to reduce the number of cruisers to fifty as the necessary minimum had been reached after reckoning the measure of security afforded by the Kellogg Pact which justified the anticipation of a period without armed conflicts. The reduction, of course, was dependent on the agreement at the Naval Conference. The question of the programme of replacement to a certain extent depended upon the nature of the possible agreement reached at the Naval Conference.—Reuter.

ITALIAN STATEMENT.

An authoritative Italian statement emphasises that absolute parity with France will remain the cardinal principle of the Italian naval policy. The Italian delegation will not table any figures of tonnage until the French figures have been tabled, and then the Italian figures will be almost identical. Italy is also urging the scrapping of all capital ships in order to open a way for the scrapping of submarines.

JAPANESE STATEMENT.

The Japanese delegation to the Naval Conference has issued a statement emphasising Japan's desire to maintain a force necessary for her national defence in Far Eastern waters. It favours a formula harmonising the two extremes of global tonnage and categories by allowing transfers in certain categories. Japan is ready to agree not to lay down any capital ships until 1936, and is agreeable to the reduction of their size and gun-calibre, extension of the age of capital ships and also limitation of aircraft-carriers, six-inch-gun cruisers and destroyers. She is prepared to reduce the auxiliary craft proportionately with the other Powers.

JAPAN NEEDS 8-INCH GUN CRUISERS.

Japan attaches special importance to maintaining the minimum strength of eight-inch gun cruisers. She is convinced of the necessity of submarines; but is willing to co-operate in the regulation of their use. She proposes to mantain her exisding tonnage in submarines. The maximum size of submarines should be limited and their age-limit should be fixed at 13 years. —Reuter.

FRANCE AND HER REDUCED NAVY.

—:o:—

Statement Of M. Tardieu.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

That France is the only great Power which has reduced her Navy since the eve of War has been statistically demonstrated in the statement by M. Tardieu showing the present global tonnage of 682,000 compared with 1,339,000. Battle-ships account for a reduction of 551,000 tons, and aeroplane carriers and submarines have increased by 32 and 62,000 tons, respectively. Moreover, France alone has not constructed the new tonnage between 1914 and 1920.

Patel-Crerar Confabulations.

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NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

Mr. Patel and Sir James Crerar had a long conference with the Viceroy when the Government proposals were discussed with a view to finding a resolution of the Assembly dispute. The Conference lasted till two o'clock this afternoon While lobby anticipaions are that dispute may be settled definite information is not available. Further conversations are likely.—A. P.

Consequently, she has been compelled to keep considerable tonnage, especially in battleships and cruisers, in active service beyond the agelimit.

France is willing to accept the Anglo-American proposal to discuss agreement on the basis of building programmes from 1930 to 1936, and proposes that the French fleet at the end of 1936 should consist of 724,449 tons of which 82 per cent. should be replacements. and 18 per cent. new tonnage. France is ready to examine favourably any formula for the guarantee of mutual security to enable absolute needs to be transformed into relative needs. France is ready to agree to a holiday in battleship construction to the extent of 105,000 tons.

The statement emphasises that limitation of naval armaments should be interdependent on the limitation of land and air forces. It affirms that armed conflict between France, Britain and America is unthinkable. and, therefore, the French naval programme is strictly defensive in conformity with the Kellogg Pact. Hence she did not view with alarm either the reduction or increase of British and American naval forces decided upon with the object of reaching an agreement. In the same spirit of mutual confidence she trusts that the above proposals which merely correspond to her national requirements cannot alarm other nations.—Reuter.

PLACATING THE LIBERALS

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Amalganiation Advisory Committee To Be Created.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The Commons, by 281 votes to 142, has adopted the first new Government Clause to the Coal Mines Bill creating an Amalgamation Advisory Committee to decide where the mines should be compulsory. The clause, which has been introduced to placate the Liberals, does not rule out voluntary amalgamations.—Reuter.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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